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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

The River and Harbor appropriation bill was under consideration yesterday in the House. —— The War Department has issued orders to muster out 15,000 volunteer troops, now in camp at points in the South. —— Murderous attack by a drunken negro on Mr. R. S. Dixon, railroad agent at Rennert, N. C.; the negro was shot and killed. —— Senator Rawlins spoke against the acquisition of the Philippines yesterday in the Senate. —— Supreme tribunal, K. of P., in session at Indianapolis, Ind. —— A mill of the Ohio Powder Co. exploded, killing two employes and demolishing the building. —— Reports of the sale of the Mobile & Ohio railroad to the Southern are denied. —— Quay still lacks thirteen votes of an election as Senator. —— The Old Dominion steamer Richmond, from Norfolk for New York, in collision with the lumber laden schooner George Clark; the latter filled with water and was run ashore at Ocean View; crew saved; the steamer was slightly injured. —— New York markets: Money on call steady at 2½@3 per cent; cotton quiet, middling uplands 6⅝c; flour was neglecteed and lower on spring wheat—spot weak, No. 2 red 82½c; corn—spot firm, No. 2 45½c; oats—spot quiet, No. 2 34½c; rosin steady, spirits turpentine firm.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 1.

Temperature: 8 A. M., 26 deg.; 8 P. M., 45 deg.; maximum, 40 deg.; minimum, 25 deg.; mean, 32 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 0; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 0.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 8.0 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—For North Carolina. Increasing cloudiness, probably rain in southwest portion; rising temperature; light to fresh northeasterly winds.

Port Almanac---Feb. 2.

Sun Rises	7.02 A. M.
Sun Sets	5.26 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 24 M.
High Water at Southport	11.53 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	2.23 P. M.

We thought Gen. Eagan couldn't collide with those two 13's without getting the worst of it.

Last week there were 427 cases of typhoid fever in Philadelphia, an increase of 107 over the week previous.

That $60,000,000 ice company which has been started in Maine seems to be contemplating a regular freeze out game.

German match-makers use annually about 5,500,000 cubic feet of wood, aspenwood, most of which is imported from Russia.

Patti is said to have settled $15,000 a year on her new husband. This is a quid pro quo for Cedarstrom's title. He will get more fun out of the $15,000 than she will out of the title.

Mr. Croker says if he thought that expansion might lead to an alliance with England he would be "agin" it. But this will not prevent the Englishmen from scooping Richard's cash when he gambles on their races.

The people of Minnesota have waked up on the subject of better roads. A constitional amendment providing for State aid in the building of roads was ratified in the November election by a vote of 70,040 for to 38,017 against.

"Daddy" Cotter, of Bordentown, N. J., who is over eighty years old took a sudden notion to take an excursion to Hazelton 200 miles distant. As he could never be provided to ride on a railroad or a steamboat he took it afoot, and enjoyed it, too.

A Connecticut man has gone to England with a contrivance to show the Englishmen how to get 80 per cent. of heat out of the coal they burn instead of only 10 or 15 per cent. He will probably burn some of them before he gets through with them.

The Alabama editors are agitating for an amendment to the libel laws, so that when a libel has been published and the editor publish a retraction or apology, then there shall be no ground for action. Very few of the Alabama editors have "money to burn."

A Boston woman who wanted some nice Indian names for her pet dogs and cats received the following from the Indian agent, to whom she wrote: Dennis P. O'Flannagan, Jno. W. Brown, Silas Smith, J. D. Scott, Samuel S. Benton and Asa P. Longfellow. Any of these would make a nice name for a dog or a cat, and they are all names of sure enough Indians.

LOCAL DOTS.

— License was issued yesterday for the marriage of Miss Pearl G. Spooner to Mr. H. H. Parker, both of Wilmington.

— The schooner *C. C. Lister*, Capt. Robinson, arrived from New York yesterday, to Messrs. Geo. Harriss, Sons & Co.

— The schooner *Frank S. Hall* cleared yesterday for New York with a cargo of lumber from the Hilton Lumber Co. The vessel was by Messrs. George Harriss, Son & Co.

— Licenses were issued yesterday for the marriage of two colored couples. They are Mary Ward to George Brooks and Georgiana Reaves to James H. Moore.

— Register of Deeds Biddle has issued 500 receipts for Schedule B tax, but there are yet a great many who have made no returns. The time for paying this tax expired January 10th.

— Manager John E. Wood, of the Postal Telegraph office in this city, gives notice in this issue of the STAR that on and after March 1st the cable rate to Holland will be reduced 7 cents per word and the rate to Belgium 5 cents per word.

— There were no changes in the local cotton and naval stores markets yesterday. Spirits held firm at 43½ to 44 cents; rosin firm at 90 to 95 cents; tar steady at $1.10 and crude turpentine firm at $1.35, $2.40 and $2.40. The receipts were merely nominal.

— Only two cases were tried by the Mayor at yesterday's session of the municipal court. Ed. Carver, colored, for disorderly conduct, was let off with the costs, which he paid. Kim Hamilton, for the same offence, was sent to work on the streets for ten days.

— Advance agent Robert Romain, of the French Opera Company now singing in New Orleans, is in the city, stopping at The Orton. He is here making dates for the appearance of his company at the Opera House, and it is highly probable that they will sing here on the night of Feb. 18th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. L. Gore—Potatoes.
Hall & Pearsall—Seed potatoes.
Postal Tele. Co.—Reduced cable rates

MECHANICS' HOME ASSOCIATION.

Stockholders Met at City Hall Last Night. President Jacobi's Report.

Quite a number of the stockholders of the Mechanics' Home Association met in annual session at the City Hall last night, and after an informal discussion of the finances, etc., of the Association, the meeting was called to order by President Nath'l Jacobi and Mr. W. M. Cumming acted as secretary.

President Jacobi then read his annual report, showing that during the past four and half years, five series of the stock have matured and that the full amount of $100 a share has been paid to the owners of the same. The sixth series, the report also showed, will mature at the closing payment on the 11th of March, payable after that date, making for those owning shares in that series, interest at the rate of 9½ per cent. per annum. Upon the shares in force on January 1st, 1899, there has been paid in $80,801, which together with the surplus earnings of $11,379.58, makes a total of $92,180 58, showing at the close of the fiscal year, profits of over 14 per cent. on capital invested.

The report also showed that with the exception of about $140 lost in bank failure, there have been no material losses. Mr. W. M. Cumming, the efficient secretary and treasurer, was commended for his zealous and faithful service, as were also other officers of the Association.

As another meeting will be called in a few days for the transaction of special business, it was decided to defer the election of directors and other officers until that time.

After approving the report of the President the meeting adjourned, subject to call of the President.

Will Gain More Than We Lose.

The removal of the machine shops of the Atlantic Coast Line to Rocky Mount is to be regretted; but the removal of the car building plant from Florence to Wilmington will be an offset to the loss of the machine shops. In fact, it will bring more mechanics to Wilmington than will move to Rocky Mount. All the buildings here now occupied by the machinery department will be converted into car shops, and the productive capacity of the plant will be increased to 400 or 500 new freight cars per year. The passenger car plant will also be here, and on the whole, more men will be employed than heretofore. The facilities for car building here are already large, but will be greatly increased with the addition of the plant from Florence. A number of machinists will be retained here for making ordinary repairs to engines and cars.

To be Married in Burgaw.

Friends in Wilmington received invitations yesterday from Mr. J. F. Croom, of Burgaw, inviting them to the marriage of his daughter, Miss Lizzie, to Mr. P. A. Rasberry. The ceremony is to be performed on Wednesday, February fifteenth, at 8.30 P. M., in the Presbyterian Church at Burgaw.

Rheumacide is not recommended for the cure of every ill; it does not cure everything. But it is a certain cure for rheumatism, and is a fine blood purifier and laxative. †

VERY SERIOUS FIRE.

About $5,000 Damage to the Sneed Furniture Co. and Adjacent Establishments.

FIRE DISCOVERED AT 1.10 A. M.

It Started in D. F. Koonce Co.'s Store. Spread to Sneed Co.'s—Slightly Damaged S. J. Davis' Livery Stable.

The large three-story furniture store of the Sneed Company, wholesale and retail dealers, corner Market and Second streets, was badly damaged by fire this morning. The fire was discovered a few minutes after one o'clock. It broke out in an adjoining bulding, occupied by the D. F. Koonce Co., retail dealers in groceries and liquors, Nos. 2 and 4, South Second street.

Policeman J. F. Huggins while making his rounds on that beat discovered smoke and flames issuing from the second story of the building and attempted to turn in an alarm from the box corner of Water and Market streets, but the system was not in order and the bell rang only once. He hastened to the livery stables of Mr. S. J. Davis, adjoining the Sneed Company's store, and succeeded in sending in a telephone alarm, and a few minutes later turned in an alarm from the box corner of Third and Princess streets. The hook and ladder company reached the scene first, and was very soon joined by the other companies of the department.

A stream was turned upon the flames, which had already by this time burst from the roof of the Koonce Company's store, and spread to the building of the Sneed Company, and had swept across the second floor to the windows opening on Market street. Streams of water were thrown in upon the burning building from every side, and the hose of Chemical Engine No. 1 was turned in from Market street.

Adjoining the two burning buildings was the livery stable of Mr. S. J. Davis, and up-stairs Mr. Davis carried a stock of vehicles. The fire gained slight headway in the second story, but by prompt action of the firemen, only slight damage was sustained.

On the first floor, Mr. L. W. Bates and Mr. Davis had a stock of 75 or 80 mules which were all liberated and driven from the stables without loss.

The stock of groceries and liquors of the Koonce Co. was a total loss with the exception of possibly $100 worth of goods that were removed. Mr. D. F. Koonce, senior member of the firm, estimates his loss at $1,800. He has insurance with Messrs. J. H. Boatwright & Son for $1,500.

The building belonged to Mr. Furney Gooding, and the damage is roughly estimated at $1,200.

The building occupied by the Sneed Company is owned by Mr. Robert R. Bellamy and the damage is roughly estimated at $1,000, covered by insurance with Col. Walker Taylor and Dr. W. W. Harriss for $5,000.

The stock of the Sneed Company is badly damaged by fire and water and will probably reach $2,000. Insurance with Messrs. Frank H. Stedman, J. H. Boatwright & Son, and Col. Walker Taylor to the amount of $5,000.

The second floor of the Koonce Co's store was occupied by the Sneed Co. as a manufactory of mattresses and is almost a total loss.

The livery stable building adjoining the Sneed Company on Market street is owned by Messrs. S. and B. Solomon, and the damage is slight. Mr. S. J. Davis' loss by damage to stable stock is covered by insurance with Mr. Frank H. Stedman and Dr. W. W. Harriss.

The Sneed Company has $500 insurance on the matress factory over Koonce Co.'s Store.

PROSPECTS FOR A LONG-DISTANCE SERVICE.

Special Agent H. P. Miller Tells of Work in Progress—What is Needed to Connect Wilmington.

Mr. H. P. Miller, special agent for the Bell Telephone Company, arrived in the city yesterday to confer with officials of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad with regard to the establishment of a private branch exchange for the railway system.

In speaking of the progress of work upon the Bell Company's system of long distance telephones, Mr. Miller told a member of the STAR staff last night that a large force of laborers is now at work on the line from Charlotte to and beyond Salisbury, the line having been just completed to Salisbury. Forces of men are also at work between Petersburg and Lynchburg, Columbia and Charlotte and Charleston and Columbia, the force between the two last named places having been put on only last Monday. Savannah and Augusta and Charleston and Columbia will be connected within four months.

These connections will complete the line of service North, South, East and West, and only a line from Wilmington to Charlotte will be needed to enable patrons of the Bell Company to communicate with every city in the United States reached by the long distance service of both the Southern Bell and the American Telephone Companies, which penetrate almost every State in the Union.

Mr. Miller thinks that the next line constructed by his company will be the one between Charlotte and this city, thus completing the chain.

THEY WILL PRESS WILMINGTON'S CLAIMS.

Large Delegation of Representative Citizens Left on S. A. L. Special Last Night for Raleigh.

A special train bearing a large delegation of Wilmington's representative citizens pulled out from the S. A. L. depot last night bound for Raleigh. A large per cent. of them went to the Capitol City to spend to-day working among the members of the General Assembly in the interest of Wilmington's claim for representation on the Railroad Commission, and press the claims of the city's candidate, Frank McNeill, Esq., who has the endorsement of all the commercial organizations of Wilmington as the most logical available candidate.

There were, of course, others who went to work in the interest of pet measures of their own. Other public measures than that of the railroad commissioner, will also doubtless feel the force of lobbying by Wilmington's special delegation, notably, the city charter amendment, now pending.

The train left Wilmington about 7:20 o'clock, and was due in Raleigh at 2 A. M. to-day. A sleeper was attached to the train at Hamlet. Among the Wilmingtonians aboard the train were Mr. J. Allen Taylor, Capt. W. R. Kenan, Mr. S. P. McNair, Mr. Sol. Bear, Mr. James Kyle, Mr. R. W. Hicks, Mr. Andrew Smith, Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, Mr. L. Hansen, Lieut. Geo. L. Morton, Mr. R. M. Wescott, Col. Roger Moore, Capt. T. C. James, Chief of Police Edgar G. Parmele, Mr. G. J. Boney, Mr. Dan McEachern, Mr. J. C. Stevenson, Mr. L. P. McKenzie, Mr. R. W. Wallace, Mr. W. B. Cooper, Mr. Benjamin Bell and Mr. T. D. Meares.

The delegation will reach Wilmington on the return at 8 A. M. to-morrow.

FOUR WORKMEN INJURED

While Engaged in the Demolition of the Old First National Bank Building Yesterday.

An accident occurred on the old First National Bank building, being torn away to give place to the new Masonic temple, yesterday forenoon, by which two of the workmen, C. F. Failes and Harry Barnes, were painfully hurt, and two others, W. G. Hawkins and W. H. Gore, slightly injured.

The men were lifting a heavy beam on the second story, after the flooring had been taken up, and carelessly stepped off the sleepers on to the plaster and ceiling, which gave way, letting them through to the ground floor, a distance of about fifteen feet. Failes and Barnes were very badly bruised, but no bones were broken, and are at home under treatment. Dr. McMillan was summoned and gave them medical attention. Hawkins and Gore resumed work very soon after the accident.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

Comparative Statement of Receipts During January and for Crop Year.

From the comparative statement of receipts of cotton and naval stores on the Wilmington market, published in the commercial columns of to-day's STAR, some interesting deductions may be made.

It will be seen that the receipts of cotton for the month of January, 1899, are about 6,000 bales short of the receipts for January, 1898, while the receipts of spirits turpentine are short in about the same ratio. On the other hand, it will be seen that there is a difference in receipts of rosin in favor of January, 1899, by 3,511 barrels, and that the receipts of crude turpentine this year are nearly twice as large as they were in January, 1898.

The following crop year receipts were posted at the Produce Exchange yesterday:

Crop year to February 1st, 1899—Cotton, 281,579 bales; spirits, 26,923 casks; rosin, 145,528 barrels; tar, 59,452 barrels; crude turpentine, 10,373 barrels.

Crop year to February 1st, 1898—Cotton, 289,006 bales; spirits, 32,809 casks; rosin, 139,579 barrels; tar, 52,249 barrels; crude turpentine, 9,740 barrels.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—48 bales cotton.

W., C. & A. Railroad—279 bales cotton, 150 barrels tar.

Carolina Central Railroad—21 bales cotton, 11 casks spiris turpentine, 55 barrels rosin, 8 barrels tar.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—2 casks spirits turpentine, 200 barrels rosin, 10 barrels tar.

W. & N. Railroad—34 bales cotton.

Kilpatrick's Raft—336 barrels rosin.

William's Raft—79 barrels rosin, 83 barrels tar.

Total—Cotton, 382 bales; spirits turpentine, 13 casks; rosin, 670 barrels; tar, 251 barrels.

Epworth League Reception.

To-night, at the residence of Col. and Mrs. Roger Moore, on Chesnut street, between Front and Second, the Epworth League of Grace M. E. Church will tender a reception to the church membership, congregation and other friends. An evening of thorough enjoyment is assured. Music and refreshments are to be features of entertainment.

To-day is the beginning of the great clearing sale at Rehder's. Be sure and take advantage of the bargains. †

"MYSTERY TEA" BY ST. CECELIA'S CIRCLE.

At the Meares Home Yesterday Afternoon and Last Night—A Social and Financial Success.

From 5 to 10 o'clock yesterday asternoon and evening the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Meares, on Market street, was thronged with guests in attendance upon the "Mystery Tea," given by the ladies of St. Cecelia's Circle of St. James' parish.

The apartments of the Meares' home were prettily decorated with palms, ferns, smilax, and potted and cut flowers. And a committee of ladies extended to every caller a cordial welcome. There were many features of entertainment, the most notable, aside from the "Mystery," was a series of vocal and instrumental music by some of Wilmington's most talented ladies. Among them were Miss Maie O'Connor, Miss Emma West and Mrs. Warren G. Elliott, as vocalists, and Mrs. A. M. Waddell, Mrs A. M. Waddell, Jr., and Mrs. W. A. French, Jr., as pianists.

Of course every guest was eager to ferret the "mystery" of the "Tea." And they were confronted with an opportunity when they entered the dining apartment and received from a charming young lady, of whom there were a number in attendance as waiters, a menu card on which were only a series of numbers. The guest would have to order his refreshments, not having the least idea what the numbers he selected would call for. The menu embraced quite a variety of dainty edibles, such as creams, cakes, chocolate, etc. There were numbers on the card also which called for a glass of water, a bunch of tooth-picks and such like, so that the "mystery" caused many mirth-provoking incidents during the evening.

Mrs. Meares and daughter Miss Mary F. Meares, the latter president of Cecelia's Circle, in the role of hostesses, accorded to every one cordial hospitality. Mr. Meares was present only a portion of the afternoon, having been obliged to leave at 7 o'clock with the S. A. L. special for Raleigh.

The reception committee was Mrs. Herbert Borden, Mrs. Owen F. Love, Mrs. J. A. Aringdale, Mrs. W. A. French, Jr., Miss Lilla Bellamy and Miss Kate DeRosset.

The young ladies who served in the dining room were Miss Carrie Maffitt, Miss Anna Cantwell, Mrs. Robert Collins, Mrs. William Thorpe, Miss Mattie Horn, Miss Laura DeRosset, Miss May B. French, assisted by Miss Brady, of Fayetteville, Miss Kate Maffitt, Miss Jane Meares and Miss Eliza French.

THE FIREMEN'S PROTEST.

Memorial Setting Forth Their Grievances Will be Presented to General Assembly by Special Committee.

Among the delegation of Wilmingtonians who went to Raleigh on the special train last night, Chief of Police E. G. Parmele will represent the volunteer firemen in their protest against the bill abolishing exemptions, the provisions of which have already been published in the STAR. Mr. Gabriel Holmes will also leave via the A. C. L. this morning to co-operate with Chief Parmele in properly presenting the demands of the firemen to the General Assembly.

The memorial as it will be presented to the legislators characterizes the exemption of the volunteer firemen as a charter right, and recounts the circumstances which led up to the legislation establishing the exemption. It also refers to the fact that for thirty years the volunteer companies performed the arduous duties of protecting the community from the ravages of fires, without reward and at "great personal risk and expense, sacrificing repeatedly life and limb and sustaining constitutional impairment hardly to be reckoned."

It is also stated that there is no necessity for such action, from the fact that the number of men exempt under those acts does not exceed 200 out of a total of 2,912 white voters.

From the fact that the city now has a paid fire department, it is shown that the number is no longer cumulating, but on the contrary is fast diminishing from natural causes.

The paper is almost unanimously signed by those enjoying the exemptions, and will without a doubt receive the consideration it merits from the General Assembly.

The Rapid-Fire Gun Squad.

Mr. H. Cronenberg, the Market street photographer, yesterday finished two dozen photographs of "Captain Kenan's Rapid-fire Gun Squad," which performed such excellent service during the race trouble here on November 10th. The scene of the picture is the drill grounds of the Wilmington Light Infantry, and those composing the squad are grouped in the transfer wagon around the gun ready for action. The squad is made up of Capt. W. R. Kenan, Lieut. C. H. White, Sergeant W. A. Whitney and Messrs. John Quelch, James Williams, Oscar Morris, Robert Rankin, E. J. Furlong, J. J. Furlong and Pierce Harriss. Two views were taken, and Captain Kenan presented each member of the squad with copies of them.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

INSANE ASYLUM BILL.

Under Consideration for Two Hours in the Senate, But Not Completed.

MANY BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bill Passed in the House Giving New Hanover County the Road Tax Law—Bill Introduced Appropriating $20,000 for the State Guard.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., February 1.—The Senate to-day spent considerable time in discussing the report of the committee in the contested election case of Lambert and Eaves against Kerley and Southers. Mr. Campbell, who filed the minority report, asked that the attorneys of Messrs. Kerley and Southers be allowed to appear before the Senate and argue the law and facts in the case; that being no lawyer and therefore unable to make points clear, he preferred that argument be made by the attorneys who had hitherto taken professional rights before the committee. The discussion arose over this proposition, which was finally rejected, and the majority report was adopted. Messrs. Lambert and Eaves were then sworn in.

Nearly two hours was spent in consideration of the arylum bill, but it was not completed. That part of Section 49, which provides that any person may be committed to an asylum voluntarily, and which caused so much discussion yesterday, was stricken out. It is made necessary to commit an inebriate with the formalities attendant upon the confinement of the insane. This section also provides that if the superintendent and board of directors shall be of opinion that a longer confinement—twelve months being the maximum and three months the shortest period for inebriates—is necessary or advantageous, they may detain an inebriate for a longer period, not to exceed in any case six months.

The following bills were introduced: To amend Section 147, Laws of 1895, in regard to registration of; deeds to validate certain conveyances; to appoint justices of the peace for Duplin county; to abolish county boards of education; to give two additional commissioners to Northampton county, to give additional justices of the peace in Northampton county.

The calendar being taken up, the following bills passed final reading: To amend section 2941 of the Code, relative to restoring parties in Burlington to rights of citizenship; to incorporate the City of Newbern.

House Proceedings.

The House met at 10 o'clock, and Rev. Dr. M. M. Marshall offered prayer. Bills were introduced as follows:

By Holman: To remedy conflict in dates of court in Iredell and Randolph courts, so as to make Iredell court fall on the first Monday in December.

By Carroll: To strike out the fine in bastardy proceedings (amending section 35 of the Code).

By Hart: To make $20,000 the annual appropriation for the State Guard, and making it of three regiments of twelve companies each. (Besides Naval Reserves and artillery detachment).

By Patterson of Caldwell: To promote the dairy interests of the State by appropriating $500 to pay the expenses of an annual meeting of the State Dairy Association.

By Wall and McLean: To incorporate the town of Gibson.

By Wrenn: To charter the Moncure Manufacturing Company.

By Leak: To amend the Anson county road law.

By Powell: To protect hotels and boarding houses, by forbidding transient guests taking away trunks or other baggage before they pay bills or give proper security for payment.

By Julian: To amend Section 872 of the Code, relative to the service of process, so that in case of debt process can be served through a magistrate in the creditor's county, and the debtor be brought to trial in such county if he resides in another.

The calendar was taken up, and bills passed giving New Hanover the road law and tax; amending the charter of Elizabeth City; to repeal the charter of Newbern, appointing five trustees who will take charge of all property which is held by said city, trustees being Wm. Dunn, G. H. Roberts, L. H. Cutler, R. K. Jones and T. A. Greene, the act to take effect seven days after its ratification; to confer jurisdiction of probate of deeds in certain cases; to amend Section 2301 of the Code by providing that the Legislature and not the board of public buildings and grounds appoint the keeper of the Capitol; to prohibit hunting in Halifax county except by consent of land owners; to amend the charter of Beaufort, giving a mayor and eight commissioners; to repeal the act creating a public school district in the town of Rockingham; to ratify the consolidation of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta, and Cheraw and Darlington and other railways, as the Atlantic Coast Line Railway of South Carolina, and to incorporate said railway in North Carolina.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

Five cent linings 3½c; 8 cent bleachings 6c; 7 cent unbleaching 5c; Men's overcoats $1.25; cotton warp mattings 10c yard, at Rehder's, Fourth street bridge. †

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. H. L. Stevens, of Warsaw, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. F. Woodward, of Warsaw, was here on business yesterday.

— Bruce Williams, Esq., of Burgaw, was here on professional business yesterday.

— Mrs. Geo. M. Lewis, of Florence, S. C., is in the city visiting relatives and friends.

— Mr. F. K. Borden, of Goldsboro, was a welcome visitor in Wilmington yesterday.

— Miss Lula Galloway, of Charlotte, is in the city, visiting the family of her uncle, Dr. W. C. Galloway.

— Mr. H. E. Wells, a former Wilmingtonian, now of Columbia, was a welcome visitor in the city yesterday.

— Dr. L. L. Ardrey, and Mr. J. T. Bland, prominent citizens of Burgaw, were registered at The Orton yesterday.

— Mr. R. W. Wallace, the popular manager of The Orton, left last night on the Raleigh S. A. L. special for a brief visit to Durham.

— Mr. Anson Alligood, who has until recently been with Mr. Geo. Gaylord, has accepted a position with Messrs. J. H. Rehder & Co.

— Mr. D. B. Faison, travelling salesmen for Llipford, Scalcs & Co., Winston, was in the city yesterday calling on the wholesale trade.

— Mr. J. C. Bornemann, who has until recently been employed by the Carolina Cooperage Company, left yesterday for New York, where he will reside in the future.

FESTIVE CHOSEN FRIENDS.

Council No. 19 Served a Sumptuous Repast Last Night.

After the regular business session of Council No. 19, Order of the Chosen Friends, last night, a delightful reception was held, during which lodgemen and invited guests partook of a sumptuous repast, the menu of which embraced a variety of good things to eat and drink, to say nothing of an abundance of good cigars. Messrs. H. C. Twining, George Hyer and H. D. Burkheimer constituted the committee on refreshments, and every attendant voted their duties well performed. Dr. Mendelssohn was master of ceremonies, and his duties were gracefully performed.

The Chosen Friends is an excellent fraternal and beneficiary order, and the lodge here is in a flourishing condition and ably officered.

For the 1899 Season.

At a meeting of the L. A. W. Club held last night three new members were elected. They were Messrs. Harry Helm, Geo. Thees and Wade Leonard. The reorganization of the racing team for the 1899 season was postponed. However, many of the clubmen are already placing orders for their '99 model racing wheels and an interesting season distinguished by many meets and other cycle events is determined upon. There is considerable talk of a race track but no definite movement has yet been made in that direction.

One Fare To Mardi Gras.

The Atlantic Coast Line has just issued a circular announcing a one fare for the round trip rate for the Mardi Gras at Mobile and Birmingham, Ala., February 13th and 14th. The tickets will be of the iron clad signature form, restricted to continuous passage in both directions. They will be on sale from the 7th to the 14th inclusive, with final limit February 28th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Reduced Cable Rates

TO HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. Reductions approximating 12 to 22 per cent. The Postal Telegraph Cable begs to announce that on and after March 1st, the cable rate to Holland and Belgium will be reduced by seven cents per word, and the Belgium rate by five cents per word. JOHN E. WOOD, Manager. fe 2 1t

POTATOES, POTATOES.

50 bags and 50 bbls E. E. Potatoes.
900 bushels E. P. Oats.
500 tons Gibbs' High Grade Guano.
600 tons Acid Phosphate.
800 tons Kainit.
150 tons Golden Belt and Old Kentucky Tobacco Guano.

D. L. GORE. fe 2 tf

Seed and Fertilizers.

R. P. AND WHITE OATS.

Early Ohio, Houlton Rose and Early Rose Potatoes.

Kainit, High Grade Acid Phosphate, Dissolved Bone and other Guanos. Get the best.

HALL & PEARSALL, fe 2 tf Nutt and Mulberry streets.

You Know

What it costs you elsewhere, so just for Three (3) days I will sell you the best

Laguyra Coffee at 19c a lb.

Parched or Ground.

Quantity to one person limited.

LOOK OUT FOR ANOTHER TRADE HUSTLER FEBRUARY 4TH.

S. W. SANDERS, fe 1 tf At The Unlucky Corner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A BUCKET SHOP!

But not the kind that is generally meant by that term.

. . . We handle

Buckets of all Sorts and Sizes

For all sorts of uses.

We can also supply you with EVERYTHING in the HARDWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING line at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

WE MAKE

Jobbing a Specialty.

GET OUR PRICES.

J. W. MURCHISON. ja 25 tf

"We Are the People"

Who have for sale 2000 bushels Texas Red Rust Proof

SEED OATS.

We have sold for ten years the well known brand of

"Q" FLOUR,

and guarantee the quality even and never changes—and has given universal satisfaction

Vollers & Hashagen,

Wholesale Grain, Provisions, &c.

ja 22 tf Nutt street, Wilmington, N. C.

Send Us Your Orders

For Fresh

Cakes and Crackers, Cheese, New Catch Mullets.

ALSO, MEAT, MEAL, MOLASSES, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

And we will fill at Bottom Prices.

D. McEACHERN, Wholesale Grocer.

MARDI GRAS,

New Orleans, Mobile and Birmingham

February 7th-14th, 1899.

Half Rates via Seaboard Air Line.

On account of the Mardi Gras Festivities to be held at New Orleans, Mobile and Birmingham, February 7th to 14th, inclusive, the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets to those points, from all stations, at a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold February 7th to 13th, inclusive; good returning until February 28th.

For further information, in regard to rates, routes, schedule, &c., call on or address ticket agents.

L. S. ALLEN, General Passenger Agent. Portsmouth, Va. fe 1 3t

Seed Oats

this year are generally mouldy and unsound. We have

North Carolina R. R. P. Oats tested by ourselves.

Finest Quality and Low Price.

BAGGING AND TIES. Groceries Generally.

The Worth Company. o 13 tf

Pure German Kainit

1000 bags German Kainit.
2500 bags 13 per cent. Acid.
2100 bags Gibbs' H. G. Guano.
1500 bags Navassa Guano.
1900 bags W. G. & Co. Guano.
1000 bags Golden Belt Guano.
1500 bags Tobacco Guano.
1000 bags Powers & G. Guano.
1000 bags Truckers Guano.
100 bags Muriate of Potash.
100 bags Nitrate of Potash.

Shipments from Wilmington or Charleston.

W. B. COOPER, Wholesale Grocer, Wilmington N. C. ja 26 tf

GOOD STALK CUTTERS FOR SALE

By J. C. McCaskill, Marion, N C

Also, fine Building lots.

January 12th, 1899. ja 14 2w

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.000; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve month, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless tney contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death. Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2.

"AN INDISCREET SPEECH."

A short while ago we published an editorial suggested by a paper in the *North American Review* by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, on the subject of expansion, in which he referred to this country as "Great Britain's cat's-paw," and gave very good reasons for so doing. Some of those reasons were the utterances of the British press and representative men, favoring an alliance between the two countries, and other utterances urging this country to hold on to the Philippines, and rule them as colonies, taking the English policy as a model. He very pertinently argued that this urging us to hold the Philippines had a motive behind it, and that motive was to promote the alliance sentiment in this country by making alliance necessary.

Unincumbered with possessions on the other side of either ocean there is little danger of our becoming embroiled with other nations, especially since Spain has ceased to be a disturbing factor on this side, and consequently there will be no object in forming alliances with any other powers, but the day we become so incumbered we acquire interests, property interests, which must be protected and defended; we become necessarly a party to the questions that may divide other nations having posessions in the same quarter and we will become, whether willing or no, involved in their politics and disputes. We place ourselves in the same position with them and must be governed by the same conditions that govern them. If wars arise, although we may not at first become involved in them, we must as a matter of prudence be prepared to meet contingencies, to protect our interests, and to take a hand in the racket if these interests be threatened or assailed.

This would be the case if our sovereignty over these islands was entirely agreeable to the natives, for in case of misunderstanding or collision with other powers these remote islands would present points of attack, just as they presented points of attack by us in the war with Spain, but it would be much more the case if this were an enforced sovereignty, for then we would not only have to be prepared to meet the attacks of other powers with which we might be at variance, but would have to watch and perhaps to fight the natives who would seek the co-operation of powers hostile to us as they sought and received our co-operation in their uprising against Spain. And this would be a reason, and a very good one, why it would be a matter of prudence to put ourselves in a position where we could in such contingency command the assistance of some one, or more strong powers, which might have some interests in common with us.

All this has been more or less discussed as one of the probable results of conditions that have confronted us within the past year, and it has been more than once referred to by representative men on both sides of the ocean as a most desirable consummation, by which both countries would be vastly strengthened and inestimably benefitted.

Voicing English sentiment Lord Churchill, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Balfour, and other representative Englishmen have referred to the prospective alliance as highly desirable, and have foreshadowed some of the advantages that would accrue from it, but were restrained by prudence from stating *all* the reasons for desiring it, lest some of those in this country who favor it might see it as Mr. Carngie does and come to the conclusion that we are in a fair way, if this thing goes on, of becoming "Great Britain's cat's-paw."

They are not all, however, so restrained by prudence, as will be seen by the following cable dispatch from London to the Chicago *Record*, under date of January 29th:

Walker Long, president of the Board of Agriculture, who, owing to the obnoxious regulations for dog-muzzling, is one of the most disliked men in England, is not likely to increase his reputation by a speech he made last night before the New Castle Farmers' Club. After declaring that England must be prepared to meet every combination of nations, he proceeded to consider the attitude of the United States towards this country.

The friendship of the two countries he considered would afford England a guarantee against attack, for "if Great Britain has to face difficulties," he said, "she will not face them alone, but in alliance with her vastly more wealthy and populous sister country."

It is universally thought here that Long has gone further than any responsible statesman has yet gone in speaking of an alliance with America, and any such reference is deprecated as likely to throw difficulties in the way of a friendly understanding.

A rather prominent observer to-day, after urging that if American public opinion suspects that England is seeking the friendship of the American republic in order to use her to fight battles for England a reaction against anything of the character of a British alliance may set in, proceeds to hint that the festive occasion may have made Long's discretion desert him. The general opinion is that Long has made a grave error in using such arguments for urging an American rapprochement.

This is characterized as an "indiscreet utterance" because it may put some people in this country who have been skipping along to meet the advocates of alliance on the other side to thinking and seeing through the recently developed interest that English leaders take in this country and their new-born admiration for America. This blunt, impolitic Englishman, who believes in muzzling dogs, wasn't muzzled himself, but blurted out the reason why England proposed to tie on to this country, to secure the assistance of her "vastly more wealthy and populous sister" in the scrimmages which this impolitic post-prandial orator considers are inevitable.

An alliance with the United States would be "a guarantee against attack," in which there is doubtless much truth, for nations that have a grudge against John Bull would, of course, much rather attack him alone than attack him and the United States, too, and feeling that way about it John Bull would be bolder in carrying out his schemes and saucier with the nations that objected to it.

The more conservative and discreet promoters of the alliance movement over there deprecate this blunt talk of Mr. Walker Long, and try to break its force as an authoritative utterance by intimating that he was talking under the inspiration of the exhilarating beverages that flowed at the banquet, which may possibly be so, but the trite saying "in vino veritas," doubtless holds about as good in this case as in others. It may have been an "indiscreet utterance" but the indiscretion was in making it somewhat too previous, before the plans had been consummated for the desired alliance, thus letting the cat out of the bag too soon, by bluntly giving the Americans some idea of "what use England expects to make out of her "cat'spaw" after the deal has been closed.

WHAT BRAZEN CHEEK.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, is doing most of the talking for the peace treaty and he is doing some very absurd and cheeky talking, too. He made his third speech on that question Tuesday in opposition to the adoption of Senator Bacon's resolution, and of any other resolution that disavowed the intention of permanently holding and governing the Philippines.

In the course of his remarks he said that "to defeat the treaty would relegate us to a state of war, with what results nobody could foretell." This was intended for a scare. They have been trying to bulldoze Senators into unconditionally voting for ratification, and have resorted to all sorts of disreputable devices to whip the opposition in. On the floor of the Senate the Senators who are opposed to this new policy of expansion have had their motives impugned and have been assailed as enemies of the country, as enemies of the soldiers in the Philippines whose lives they were imperilling by opposing the ratification of the treaty, and as sympathizers with and encouragers of the Philippine "rebels" against the authority of the United States, while the expansion organs have hurled abuse at them day after day and one, the New York *Sun*, has gone so far as to publish in the most conspicuous place at the head of its editorial page "a black list" which contains the names of the Senators who are opposed to unconditional ratification. With these facts in view what becomes of the freedom of debate and the right of Senators or Representatives to differ from the majority, and to speak and vote in accordance with convictions and conscience?

But does Senator Platt believe that "to defeat the treaty would relegate us to a State of war, with what results nobody can foretell?" If he does, isn't he governed by most incomprehensible obstinacy when he and his friends reject every proposition made to remove the opposition to the treaty, to unite the Senate and secure its prompt ratification? They have been talking on it now for several weeks, and might have disarmed opposition and secured its ratification the first week if they had consented to make any declaration that would have put this country in a position where it purposes counld not be a subject of doubt or question.

But they obstinately and persistently refuse to say one word to remove doubts or suspicions, and then with monumental cheek arraign the opposition as obstinately perverse, and as acting in a way to precipitate the country into grave trouble, "the result of which nobody could foretell." They can disarm opposition in twenty-four hours and remove all dangers they point to as possible, if they will vote for a declaration expressing the purpose of this Government to carry out in good faith the spirit that actuated it in going to war with Spain.

That is all it is necessary for them to do, and when they do that there will no longer be a division of sentiment in the Senate or in the country on that treaty. To refuse to do it is simply to make more conspicious their own inconsistency, and their brazen effrontery in charging others with doing the very thing they are doing themselves. They may precipitate the country into trouble, "the result of which nobody could foretell," and if they do the responsibility will be upon them.

WHAT A N. C. BOY SAYS ABOUT IT

The Raleigh *Post* prints an extract from a letter to his father by a North Carolina boy now attending a textile school at Lowell, Mass., in which he refers to the textile schools, and rejoices at the prospect of the establishment of one in North Carolina:

"I am now working the 'mule' (spinner). I find this a most complicated but interesting machine, thoroughly devoted to honest work, like its namesake in the cotton fields of Dixie, where sometimes I have pursued him with doubtful interest and lagging spirit. I am glad to know that North Carolina is trying to establish a textile school. I know of no school that would be of greater benefit to the manufacturing industry of the State, which now has a great number of small factories. This school is necessary if she competes successfully with New England and the other States, North and South, that are now establishing institutions of this kind in order to educate men to manufacture the finer grades of cotton goods to compete with New and Old England.

"I think they are as necessary as schools for the education of young men in other trades, professions or the sciences. There is another textile school now in Massachusetts at New Bedford—this makes five in the United States, two of which are in the South and the third now projected in North Carolina. Three years ago this was the only one in the country."

This young man is from Littleton, is eighteen years old and has been attending the Lowell school for the past two years. Objections have been raised against the State's taking any action in the establishment of a textile school, but it would be next to impossible to suggest anything to which some objection would not be made; but one thing is certain, we need skilled labor and that skilled labor ought to be North Carolina labor, identified with the State, and patriotically inspired for her advancement and prosperity. We should not be dependent upon other States for this skilled labor, if we can provide it at home.

There is not the slightest doubt that such an institution under competent management would not only be self-sustaining in a short while, but would become a source of profit from the attendance of students from other Southern States. When industrial progress is in question North Carolina should not lag, and our young men who are so anxious to equip themselves for useful occupation that they go from home to attend textile schools should be given the opportunity to acquire at home the skill they seek.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Senator Gorman has furnished a simple rule by which every person may compute the cost to the United States of any army of any size. The Senator says that the cost averages about $1,000 per man per year. This sum should be remembered by every person who may have a leaning towards imperialism or expansion.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— It is intimated that Admiral Schley will use his influence to stop the fight that is being made in the Senate against the promotion of Admiral Sampson. If so, it will be a stroke of magnanimity that will show his character in a grander aspect than ever, and will confirm all the good opinions the country has formed of him.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Dem.*

—— Did you ever see a financial bubble? We'll show you one. In 1890, the total capitalization of all the manufactures was $6,000,000,000, according to the census. Yet 200 establishments in the shape of trusts have recently inflated themselves to the extent of $1,200,000,000. Somebody will get hurt when this bubble burst—and burst it surely will.—*Atlanta Constitution, Dem.*

—— Porto Rico seems to be going on swimmingly. Everything is quiet. Society has settled down to steady moving. Order is maintained, in the camps and beyond their line. The soldiers are behaving themselves very well. In a word, a competent man and hard working soldier succeeded the original failure there in command, and the result is what we have said. Gen. Guy. V. Henry is showing talent for administration equal to that he displayed in the field.—*Chattanooga Times, Dem.*

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Raleigh *Post*: The Cowell, Swann and McCotter Company, of Bayboro, Pamlico county, was incorporated Tuesday with a capital stock of $8,000. The business of the corporation is the manufacture of guano materials and fertilizers and the manufacture of cotton seed oil.

Wilson *News*: Wilson county is probably among the foremost in the State in number of killings for the past year or so, and we must say it is a reputation that no county feels proud of. The first month of the new year has seen three men shot to death—one on Mr. Woodard's place, one in Mr. Liles' bar and the killing of Neal Jordan last night. The carrying of pistols is getting entirely two common, and some stringent law should be passed in regard to it, and, upon conviction, enforced.

— Winston *Sentinel*: A freight train on the Winston Salem division of the Norfolk and Western road killed a white man named John Leslow, six miles north of Martinsville, about 7 o'clock Saturday night. It is learned that the man was walking on the track. The engineer saw him, but had no other idea but what he would step off before the train reached him. He was knocked off and is supposed to have been killed instantly. Leslow's home was at Spray, N. C., near Leaksville.

— Fayetteville *Observer:* One day last week in 71st, about 12 miles from town, two negroes, James Ray and Jno. Alston, became involved in a quarrel over a game of cards, which resulted in the cutting to pieces and death of Alston by Ray. The latter made his escape and had not been heard of until yesterday about dusk when a party of four men, all colored, were seen descending Haymount hill. Three men walked abreast in front, the middle man being bound from head to foot with ropes, and the two off men held other ropos which were securaly attached to the much roped man. The fourth negro brought up the rear with a shot gun, held ready for instant use. Thus they marched through the streets of a much astonished city to the jail and delivered their prisoner over to jailor Pigford.

— Raleigh *Post*: George W. Justice, the Asheville lawyer who was arrested Saturday last for the theft of law books belonging to the county, yesterday (Tuesday) secured his release from the county jail, where he has been in confinement since his arrest. A Senator from the West went security for the $50 bond which was required. The accused waived examination and the case will be heard at the March term of Wake Superior Court for the trial of criminal cases. Justice says he is not guilty of the serious charge preferred against him and protests his innocence. The following is his statement of the affair: "I am entirely innocent. I bought the books I am accused of stealing from the Superior Court clerk at the Southern Law Book Exchange two weeks ago. A young lawyer from Selma or some other place, I forget, was present when I bought them. A negro carried the books to my room, and if I could get out to see him I would recognize him. I took several books from the Capitol to use for law work, but did it openly and have returned them. The books I sold Ellis Gardner—the Code and Robertson and and Jerome's Digest—I brought from home." In reply to a suggestion that it would help him if he stated his object in being here since the Legislature met, Mr. Justice said: "I came here for several things. I was to push a bill for P. H. Thrash, creating a corporation in Cherokee county; then I hoped to get a position, and also I intended to oppose the Greater Asheville charter."

TWINKLINGS.

— Governess—"Come, Ethel; it's time for good little girls to be in bed." Ethel—"Yeth, Mith Morgan; but you know I have been naughty to-day."—*The Jewelers' Weekly.*

— "Yes," said the young doctor to his wife, "I felt greatly worried until the climax was passed." "Will he be out soon?" "No," said the young doctor, "not until the day of the funeral."

— "Why do you call Jimpson a confidence man?" "Because he's always taking people aside and telling them his private affairs under pledge of secrecy."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

— The Wife—"Oh, dear, I wish my husband would enter politics." The Woman—"What for?" The Wife—"I wouldn't have any socks to mend then."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

— Cholly—"My motto is 'Always think before you speak.'" Dolly—"Don't you find it hard sustaining a conversation and living up to your motto at the same time?"—*San Francisco Examiner.*

— "Adolph, where is the letter I left on my desk?" "I mailed it, sir." "But I hadn't put the name and address on the envelope." "That's just it, sir—I supposed it was an anonymous letter."—*Le Petit Journal Pour Rire.*

— Hewitt—"It is more blessed to give than to receive." Jewett—"That's just what a pugilist is thinking about when he dodges a blow and lands one on his opponent's solar plexus."—*Judge.*

— Cobwigger—"You seem to find the streets of New York very interesting." Merritt—"Yes, indeed. In looking them over one realizes that it is only on election day that Tammany makes a clean sweep."—*Judge.*

— Giving Herself Away: Mistress—"Jane, I've mislaid the key of my escritoire. I wish you'd just fetch me that box of odd keys. I dare say I can find one to open it." Jane—"It's no use, ma'm There isn't a key in the 'ouse as 'll fit that desk."—*Punch.*

— It was Scythe's wedding day, and he was teasing his boy brother-in-law. "Well, Johnny," he said, "I'm going to take your sister away, and have her all to myself, and you won't see her any more." "No, really—are you?" said the boy curiously. "Yes, I am. What do you think of it?" "Nothing. I fancy I can stand it if you can."

WE GIVE NO REWARDS, an offer of this kind is the meanest of deceptions. Our plan is to give every one a chance to try the merit of Ely's Cream Balm—the original Balm for the cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in the Head, by mailing for 10 cents a trial size to test its curative powers. We mail the 50 cent size also and the druggist keeps it. Test it and you are sure to continue the treatment. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York. †

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Try it. R. R. BELLAMY. †

THE DAINTY SARDINE

HOW THE FRENCH CATCH AND PRESERVE THE FISH.

The Process Is Necessarily a Rapid One, as the Sardine Dies Instantly on Being Taken From the Water and Spoils In a Few Hours.

The sardine fishing season commences at the beginning of June. As soon as the fishermen of the coast of Brittany notice shoals of porpoises or flocks of sea gulls offshore in great numbers they immediately make sail, for the sardine is there. The birds and porpoises locate them. The building and repairing of the sardine fishing boats during what is called the dead season give employment to a great many workmen. As a rule they are ten tonners, with a crew of from six to ten men. The captain and the mate are the only professional fishermen on board; the others are men of all trades. The outfit consists exclusively of nets with very small meshes, and their length is from 100 to 500 meters. The upper parts of the nets are kept upon the surface of the water by corks, and the entire machine is held rigid by pieces of lead at the bottom. The nets are all stained a sort of sea green color to render them less visible.

When the first school of sardines is noticed, the boats all run to the fishing grounds. The exact presence of the fish is determined by an oily substance on the surface of the water and also by a considerable quantity of little scales, which give the water a metallic appearance. In calm weather, as soon as the captain has his boat immediately over the shoal, he lowers his nets, and two men of the crew, with great oars, work steadily to keep the boat stationary, while the others lower the nets. Standing at the stern of the boat, the captain throws the chum overboard. This chum is a bait made of the eggs of the codfish, and it keeps the fish in the desired place. A spot that is well baited in this way is called larden in French, and the casting of the chum is called a bailer.

In a few moments, if the fish are plentiful, new quantities of scales float upon the surface, and the net itself is agitated by the struggles of the immense number of fish. Then it is lifted, and while the sails are again hoisted and the boat pointed for shore the men of the crew shake the nets and toss the fish upon the deck.

A curious thing about this kind of fishing is that one rarely sees a living sardine out of the water. The fish make a little squeak when taken from the water and die instantly. Of the 250 or 300 fishing boats fitted out at Belle Isle about 200 belong to Palais and the others to Sauzon. It is in these two ports that the fishermen sell their fish. An ordinary catch of sardines gives to each boat from 8,000 to 10,000 fish, and the price is regulated by the quantity brought in by the first comers. Upon the docks the representatives of the great preserving establishments hail the fishermen, who tell them that they alone caught enough worth mentioning and that the other boats caught nothing. Then they enter into a discussion regarding the price.

"How many thousand have you, Jannic?"

"About 8,000."

"Then I will give you 7 francs per 1,000."

"Oh, no; that is not enough. I cannot sell at that price."

But as the rest of the flotilla appear all the first comers consent to sell their fish at 7 francs per 1,000, and in an hour afterward the later arrivals can get only 50 centimes per 1,000, and sometimes they can get no sale whatever for their catches and are obliged to throw the sardines overboard, because the little fish remain fresh for only two or three hours at most.

On the other hand, if the run is not exceptionally numerous, all the fish are bought at from 30 to 40 francs per 1,000, and sometimes even at 75 francs per 1,000.

When the sardines are sold on the docks, they are taken in basket to the cannery. Each basket contains 200 fish. In addition to the price, which is immediately paid to him on the dock, the captain usually gets about half a gallon of wine for himself and his crew.

During the sardine season about 800 women and 50 men anxiously await the arrival of the first boats. When the news arrives that the boats have their welcome cargoes, the women in their picturesque costumes rush to the cannery, and each takes her place in the great room where the fish undergo their first preparation. Here the sardines are spread upon the table and sprinkled with salt. Then they are cleaned, and when that operation is finished they are sorted by little boys according to their size and carried into another part of the establishment, where they are put in pickle.

The length of time required by this operation varies according to the size of the fish. After this the fish are washed and placed, one by one, with great care upon wire nets, called grils and put out to dry in the open air. If the weather is wet or even foggy this operation becomes impossible, and the fish spoil and become worthless except for fertilizing.

This serious inconvenience has been avoided lately by the construction of a mechanical drier, a sort of immense ventilator run by powerful machinery. For a few moments the sardines are exposed to a strong current of air, and immediately afterward, while still upon the grils, they are plunged into tanks of boiling olive oil. This bath lasts from three to five minutes, according to the size of the fish. After this cooking the sardines, still upon the grils, are left to cool, and when cold the work of placing them in boxes is begun. That work is done by special female employees. The boxes are carried to the oiling room, where the last manipulation consists of filling them with oil. It is in this part of the establishment that the tomato sauce and the spices are placed in the boxes which give to the French preparation of sardines their universal renown. Then the boxes are closed. Little wagons running on tramways bring the boxes to the soldering room, where about 30 workmen with soldering irons seal up the boxes.

In order to destroy the microbes the boxes are plunged into boiling water and allowed to remain there during the time prescribed in the formula. When taken from the water, they are dried in sawdust and finally inspected. When the boxes are all pronounced good, they are put into cases of 100 each, and it is in this way that they reach the consumers.

In any one of these important establishments the sardines are prepared and exported ten hours after coming out of the water.

Gourmets should never eat newly prepared sardines. They have neither the perfume nor the flavor of those which have lain in the boxes for a year.—Courier des Etats Unis.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. James A. Jones, publisher of the *Leader*, Mexia, Tex. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought

TWO SHARK STORIES.

Horrible Encounters Under the Water With Man Eating Monsters.

"One of the most horrible predicaments a diver was ever placed in," said Mr. Sully, the famous Newport diver, "must have been that of one of whom I once heard who had to investigate a wreck that had carried to the bottom with her a number of cattle. When he blew off the hatches, the bodies floated up, and with a rush a school of hungry sharks attacked them. They were all around the diver, fighting and struggling, and he was in mortal terror lest his air pipe should be bitten in two in the midst of the fearful struggle that was going on. At length, unable to bear the suspense any longer, he signaled to be drawn up, notwithstanding that he would have to pass through the thick of the fierce monsters. In his passage to the surface he brushed close past the sharks, and one of them made a vicious grab at him. It missed his arm, but caught his fingers, and his hand was badly mangled. Perhaps, however, he was glad to get off as cheaply as he did.

"An American diver once told me a blood curdling story of a fight with a shark waged by a man named Hallett. The latter, it is said, was working in one of the old fashioned bells, and while he was being lowered one day he saw below him a black object. In a second or two he recognized that it was a shark, and, to his horror, the bell trapped the monster, so that man and shark were rubbing against each other in the closest possible proximity. The shark grew alarmed, and in swinging viciously around knocked Hallett from his seat. The diver had in his hand a small sharp saw, and, fearing that the shark would make short work of him, he seized one of its fins and plunged his saw deep into its body.

"Then a terrible struggle began. In the confined space the shark could not get at the diver without shaking off the hold that the latter had got, and the latter, seeing that his only hope was to retain his hold, clung on desperately, all the time driving his saw time after time into the body of the maddened sea tiger. Hallett had contrived to make a signal, and just as his senses were leaving him he felt himself rising. When the bell was dragged out of the water, man and shark rolled out in a blood stained heap, but the man had conquered. When he came to his senses, he found that a torn and wounded hand was all the injury he had received in the awful encounter, but the shark was dead."—Chums.

A Startling Signal.

When Bismarck was Prussian delegate to the federal diet at Frankfort, he took apartments in the house of a patrician who held the Prussians in great repugnance, and when Bismarck applied to him to have a bell fixed up in his servant's room, he answered that if Bismarck wanted a bell he must get it fixed himself. A few days later a loud report of firearms was heard to proceed from the delegate's room. The landlord rushed up to his lodger's apartments, and, bursting into Bismarck's study, found him seated at his desk before a great pile of documents calmly smoking his pipe. There was a pistol lying on the table, still smoking at the barrel.

"For the love of heaven, what has happened?" asked the frightened landlord.

"Nothing, nothing," answered Bismarck quietly. "Don't disturb yourself. I was only calling my servant. It is a very harmless signal, to which you will have to accustom yourself, for no doubt I shall want oftentimes to use it again."

The bell was fixed up next day.

English Farmers Fifty Years Ago.

Gigs would be got ready soon after the early dinner, arrival being timed for 3 or 4 o'clock. The gentlemen would take a farming survey, the ladies chat over needlework, at 5 o'clock tea, if tea it could be called, awaiting hosts and guests. The first course of this elaborate regale consisted of home cured ham, that incomparable Suffolk ham pickled in spice, and harvest beer—harvest beer, itself clear as sherry and twice as strong—was drunk with this dish. Next came the strongest of tea and the richest of cream with rusks, also a Suffolk specialty, and cakes equally unrivaled. The tea things removed, hot water and spirit decanter would be brought out, pipes smoked, thereby apparently digestion being restored. Seldom did any one seem the worse for such prolonged eating and drinking.—"Reminiscences of Bentham Edwards."

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℘ ℔	12	@	12½
Sides ℘ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℘ ℔	6¼	@	6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℘ ℔	5½	@	5¾
Shoulders ℘ ℔	6	@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 20
BEESWAX ℘ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℘ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℘ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	20	@	23
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	49	@	50
Virginia Meal		@	50
COTTON TIES—℘ bundle	75	@	80
CANDLES—℘ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℘ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10½	@	11½
Dairy Cream		@	11
State		@	10½
COFFEE—℘ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℘ bunch of 5 ℔s		@	70
EGGS—℘ dozen	11	@	12
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℘ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℘ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℘ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℘ barrel	2 50	@	4 00
Mullets, ℘ pork barrel	5 00	@	8 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℘ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℘ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 75	@	4 00
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—℘ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℘ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	53	@	55
Car-load, in bgs—White		@	50
Oats, from store	40	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	60	@	75
HIDES—℘ ℔—			
Green salted		@	6½
Dry flint		@	10
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ℘ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay	50	@	75
Rice Straw	40	@	45
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	75
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔	1¼	@	1⅜
LARD, ℘ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℘ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℘ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ℘ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	15	@	25
NAILS, ℘ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ℘ barrel—			
City Mess		@	11 00
Rump		@	10 50
Prime		@	10 00
ROPE, ℘ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℘ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	75	@	80
American	70	@	75
On 125 ℘ Sacks		@	47½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½	@	5½
Standard A	5	@	5¼
White Extra C	5	@	5¼
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℘ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 50	@	5 00
Inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed			
℘ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℘ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℘ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, per ℔—Unwashed	10	@	15

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 44 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 43½ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl for strained and 95 cents for good strained.

TAR—Market steady at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.35 per barrel for Hard, $2.40 for Dip, and $2.40 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 32@31½c; rosin firm at $1.15, $1.20; tar steady, 95c; crude turpentine steady, $1.40 $1.90, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	13
Rosin	670
Tar	251
Crude turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year.—145 casks spirits turpentine, 748 bbls rosin, 247 bbls tar, 27 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5⅞c cts per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 7-16	cts ℘ ℔
Good Ordinary	4 13-16	" "
Low Middling	4 7-16	" "
Middling	5⅞	" "
Good Middling	5 3-16	" "

Same day last year middling 5⅜c.

Receipts—382 bales; same day last year, 902.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 55 to 60c per bushel of 28 pounds; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c. Virginia—Extra prime 55c; fancy, 60c; Spanish, 80@90c.

CORN—Firm; 53 to 55 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tidewater) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 6.50 per M.

Cotton and Naval Stores.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For month ended February 1, 1899.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
13,021	1,509	18,031	1,827	581

RECEIPTS.

For month ended February 1, 1898.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
18,613	2,189	1,550	7,709	366

EXPORTS.

For month ended February 1, 1899.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	3,523	1,118	696	4,603	678
Foreign	8,800	000	9,606	3,119	000
	12,323	1,118	10,302	7,722	678

EXPORTS.

For month ended February 1, 1898.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	1,705	2,298	750	3,976	338
Foreign	35,115	9	7,019	1,512	000
	36,820	2,307	7,769	5,488	333

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat February 1, 1899.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	12,712	1,927	14,639
Spirits	786	000	786
Rosin	51,256	000	51,256
Tar	12,927	000	12,927
Crude	513	000	513

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat February 1, 1898.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
18,061	2,680	8971	8 505	234

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Money on call was steady at 2¼@3 per cent., last loan being at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2¼@3¼ per cent. Sterling exchange strong; actual business in bankers' bills at 485¼@485½ for demand and at 483@483¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 484 and 486. Commercial bills 482@482½. Silver certificates nominal at 59½@60½. Bar silver 59⅝. Mexican dollars 47½. Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive; Railroad bonds strong; U. S. 3's, 106⅞; U. S. new 4's, registered, 128⅜; do. coupon, ex int. 128⅛; U. S. 4's 112; do. coupon, 112¼; do. 2's 99; U. S. 5's, registered, 111½; do. 5's, coupon, ex int. 111½; N. C. 6's 130 b.; do. 4's, 104 b.; Southern Railway 5's 106. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 70; Chesapeake & Ohio 30; Manhattan L 116⅛; N. Y. Central 133½; Reading 23⅛; do. 1st preferred 61⅛; St. Paul 128¼; do. preferred 168; Southern Railway 13⅛; do. preferred 50¼; American Tobacco 144⅝; do. preferred 137; People's Gas 116; Sugar 134⅛; do. preferred 113; T. C. & Iron 44⅜; U. S. Leather 7¼; do. preferred 73¾; Western Union 95⅞.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine firm.

CHARLESTON, February 1.—Spirits turpentine firm at 43c; no sales. Rosin steady and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, February 1.—Spirits turpentine firm at 43½c; no sales: receipts 216 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,981 barrels; receipts 2,631 barrels; quotations: A, B, C, D, E, F $1 05, G $1 10, H $1 25, I $1 40, K $1 50, M $1 60, N $1 80, window glass $2 10, water white $2 45.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The cotton market to-day showed less speculative energy. The tide of buying orders which set in some weeks ago showed a subsiding tendency and the general volume business was less than for some time past, although liquidation made the aggregate of the day's transactions still quite heavy. The halting attitude taken by the public led to considerable confidence on the part of local bears, who were confirmed in their views by the retreating attitude of exporters regarding spot cotton in the South as well as at Liverpool and also by the continued weakness of futures abroad. Reports from cotton cloth markets and from American mills continued to reflect encouraging conditions. Yet the best prices of the session were secured on the opening call when the market was quite steady with prices generally one to two points higher. The decline from this basis was quite steady until it reached the lowest, after which there were partial rallies on covering. The market was finally steady at four to seven points net lower.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6⅜c.

Cotton futures market closed steady; February 6.08c, March 6.09c, April 6.11, May 6.13c, June 6.14c, July 6.15c, August 6.18c, September 5.98c, October 5.99, November 5.99c, December 6.03c.

Spot cotton market closed quiet at 1-16c decline; middling uplands 6¼; middling gulf 6⅝c; sales 300 bales.

Net receipts 186 bales; gross receipts 5,391 bales; sales 300 bales; stock 97,479 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 21,760 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,763 bales; exports to the Continent 31,465 bales; stock 1,014,531 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 135,338 bales; exports to Great Britain 67,811 bales; exports to France 11,919 bales; exports to the Continent 84,350 bales.

Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 6,747,169 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,713,163 bales; exports to France 582,999 bales; exports to the Continent 1,943,064 bales.

February 1.—Galveston, steady at 6 1-16c, net receipts 3,777 bales; Norfolk, steady at 6c, net receipts 2,240 bales; Baltimore, quiet at 6⅜c, net receipts 322 bales; Boston, quiet at 6 7-16c, net receipts 2,098 bales; Wilmington, firm at 5⅞c, net receipts 487 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 6⅜c, net receipts 11 bales; Savannah, steady at 5¾c, net receipts 5,869 bales; New Orleans, steady at 5¾c, net receipts 3,789 bales; Mobile, quiet at 5¾c, net receipts 595 bales; Memphis, quiet at 5⅝c, net receipts 1,262 bales; Augusta, firm at 6⅜c, net receipts 375 bales; Charleston, firm at 5¾c, net receipts 2,158 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Flour was neglected and lower on spring wheat: Minnesota patents $4 10@4 25. Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red 82⅛c; options opened firmer on expected steadiness of cables and unfavorable weather news from the West; shorts were stubborn, however, and failure to run them in provoked more heavy liquidation at midday, helped also by small clearances; in the last hour moderate rallies followed on export rumors and the close was steady at ⅛@¼c net decline; No. 2 red March closed 80⅞c; May closed 78½c; July closed 76⅞c. Corn—Spot firm; No. 2, 45⅝c; options opened steady with wheat, broke sharply under renewed liquidation, but rallied finally on big export developments and closed firm at a partial ⅛c net advance; May closed 42½c; July closed 43⅛c. Oats—Spot quiet; No. 2, 34½c; options dull. Lard quiet; Western steam $5 90; city $5 35; February $5 92, nominal; refined steady. Butter firm; Western creamery 14@19c; do. factory 12@14c; Elgins 19c; imitation creamery 13@16½c; State dairy 13@17c. Cheese firm; large white 10½c. Potatoes steady; Jerseys $1 12½@1 50; New York $1 25@1 62½; Long Island $1 75@2 00; Jersey sweets $1 25@2 50. Petroleum dull. Rice firm. Cotton seed oil steady. Cabbage dull. Pork steady. Standard oil closed at $4 73. Coffee—Spot Rio quiet; mild quiet. Sugar—Raw firmer; fair refining 3 13-16c; centrifugal 96 test 4 5-16c; molasses sugar 3 9-16c; refined firm.

CHICAGO, February 1.—Continued liquidation by speculative longs to day weakened wheat. The decline was checked by some export business at the curb, and at the close May wheat had recovered all but ⅛c of an early slump of ⅞@1c Corn and oats freed themselves from their entangling alliances with wheat and left off with an improvement of ⅛c in corn and ⅛@⅜c in oats. Pork advanced 5 to 7½ lard 2½ and ribs 5c.

CHICAGO, February 1.—Cash quotations: Flour quoted quiet and easy. Wheat—No. 2 spring 69@73c; No. 3 do. 65½@71c; No. 2 red 73@74c. Corn—No. 2, 36¼c. Oats—No. 2, free on board, 27½@28c; No. 2 white 30@30½c; No. 3 white 29¾@30c. Pork, per bbl, $10 20@10 25. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 60@5 62½. Short rib sides, loose, $4 80@5 05. Dry salted shoulders, $4 25@4 37½. Short clear sides, boxed, $5 10@5 15. Whiskey—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 25.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2, May 74⅜@75, 75¼, 73¼, 74⅜@74½c; July 72½@72¾, 72¾, 71⅞, 72⅜c. Corn—May 37⅜@37¼, 37⅞, 37⅜, 37⅞c; July 38@38¼, 38⅜, 37¾, 38¼@38⅜c; September 35⅝@38¾, 38⅞, 38⅜@38½, 38⅞c. Oats—No. 2 May 28, 28¼, 27¾, 28¼c; July 26½ 26⅝, 26¼, 26⅜c. Pork, per barrel—May $10 37½, 10 42½, 10 27½, 10 42½. Lard, per 100 lbs—May $5 80, 5 82½, 5 77½, 5 82½; July $5 92½, 5 95, 5 90, 5 95. Ribs, per 100 lbs, May $5 12½, 5 17½, 5 12½, 5 17½; July $5 25, 5 27½, 5 25, 5 27½.

BALTIMORE, February 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower—Spot 75⅝@75¾c; month 75¼@75¾c; March 76⅛@76⅜c; May 77¾@78. Southern wheat by sample 70@76¼c. Corn firm—Spot 30⅞@40c; month 30⅞@40c; March 40⅜@40½c. Southern white corn 38⅛c. Oats firm—No 2 white western 35@35½c.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, February 1, 4 P. M.—Cotton—spot in fair demand; prices favor buyers. American middling 3 9-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,500 were for speculation and export and included 8,500 bales American. Receipts 6,000 bales, including 5,300 bales American.

Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand and closed quiet. American middling (l. m. c.): February 3 14-64d seller; February and March 3 14-64d seller; March and April 3 15-64d seller; April and May 3 15 64@3 16-64d buyer; May and June 3 16 64@3 17-64d value; June and July 3 17 64d buyer; July and August 3 18-64d buyer; August and September 3 18-64d buyer; September and October 3 18-64d seller; October and November 3 18 64d seller; November and December 3 18-64d seller; December and January 3 18-64d buyer.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Schr C C Lister 267 tons, Robinson, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

CLEARED.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Ward, Fayetteville, J. H. Madden.

Schr Frank S Hall, Moore, New Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Schooner Frank S Hall—170,000 feet lumber, cargo by Hilton Lumber Co, vessel by Geo Harris, Son & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 2, 1899.

SCHOONERS.

C C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

B I Hazard (Br) 373 tons, Blatchford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Elma (Br) 299 tons, Baker, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 277 tons, Small, J T Riley & Co.

Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Miller, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

St Croix, 190 tons, Torrey, J T Riley & Co.

Chas H Sprague, 236 tons, Harper, Geo Harriss, Son & Co,

STEAMSHIPS.

Marion (Br), 1,218 tons, Roberts, A S Heide & Co.

BARQUES.

Franz Schwalbe, (Dan) 586 tons, Paulsen, Heide & Co.

BARGES.

Carrie L, Tyler, 538 tons, Bonneau Navassa Guano Co.

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Near Alexandria, Virginia.

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L. M. Blackford, M. A., Principal.

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CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

AN ADDRESS NOT REJECTED.

In Fact It Brought an Unprecedentedly Large Sum to the Writer.

The Star reporter was taking an intellectual fall or two out of the literary person, just to show that individual that all the literature in the world wasn't centered in one human being, when the literary person became catechetical.

"Do you know," he said, "the highest price ever paid for a single short poem?"

That was easy for the reporter.

"Of course I do," he said. "It was that $1,000 one of our American periodicals paid up to Tennyson for a couple of dozen lines or so."

The literary person simply withered the reporter by a look.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "but the highest price ever received for a short poem was by a man, an Englishman, too, by the way, bearing the plebeian name of Smith. His poem was shorter than Tennyson's, and he got 15 times as much for it."

"I'll bet you," interrupted the reporter, "that no American publisher, however Anglomaniac he may be, was fool enough to put up that amount for a poem."

"I'll admit it was an Englishman who paid the money," said the literary person in a tone of regret. "This Mr. Smith, who died in 1839, at the age of 65, was a brother of Horace Smith, and the two Smiths wrote those very clever things of a bygone day known as 'The Rejected Addresses,' being imitations of famous authors. On one occasion our Mr. Smith dined with Mr. Strahan, the king's printer, who was suffering from old age and gout, though his mental faculties were as bright as ever, and the next morning Mr. Strahan received from Mr. Smith the following stanza of eight lines:

> Your lower limbs seemed far from stout
> When last I saw you walk.
> The cause I presently found out
> When you began to talk.
> The power that props the body's length,
> In due proportion spread,
> In you mounts upward, and the strength
> All settles in the head.

"This compliment was so pleasing to Mr. Strahan that he forthwith added a codicil to his will, by which he bequeathed £3,000 in cash to the poetical Mr. Smith.

"This price," concluded the literary person, "is at the rate of $1,875 a line of our money, and, as there are 47 words in the poem, each word brought the lucky genius about $319.10, a price for poetry which even the promised era of prosperity will scarcely bring to modern bare backed riders of Pegasus."—Washington Star.

What a Frenchman Thinks of Us.

The American is voluble enough on occasion, as is the American Indian, but the salient traits of the Americans today are their changeful moods; all hope one day, all discouragement the next; taciturn and frowning, and then talkative and nervously jolly. Some of the men who have lived for a long time in the west are already very like the Indians in disposition.

Everything requiring nicety of mechanical means, everything that can be done by steam or electricity, or gas, or by harnessing the powers of nature, is done well, sometimes superlatively well; while anything demanding personal service, or the training, discipline and courtesy of men and women acting as servants, in either a high or low capacity, is done meanly, carelessly, irresponsibly and without any sense of honorable allegiance to a master.

Young gentlemen (at the barber's) come in, take off their collars and neckcloths, and their faces are daubed with soap and rubbed by the hands of the barber and shaved. They are then wiped off with a towel, powdered, and without any further ablutions on their part they go thence to make love, or to kiss their wives or their children, for all I know. This seems to me horribly dirty and painfully disagreeable. Many men, I am told, never complete their toilet at home in the morning, but are shaved down town each morning. Their faces are pawed and patted and powdered by a negro, a German, or an Italian, and so left for the day.—"America and Americans From a French Point of View."

China's coalfields are exceeded by none but those in America, and in a more distant time they will have equal effect on the commerce and manufactures of the world, according to authorities in that country.

Oranges take about six months to ripen in Sicily, and only one crop is obtained yearly, while lemons ripen somewhat quicker, and two gatherings are made within the same period.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher — The Kind You Have Always Bought

---

LUMINOUS BACTERIA.

THE QUEER LIFE WHICH MAKES THE SEA PHOSPHORESCENT.

How These Immeasurable Millions of the Smallest Living Organisms Divide and Multiply — Air a Necessity For Their Flashes of Silvery Fire.

Nature dazzles the eye of man with many wonderful phenomena, but perhaps never more so than when she turns the gloomy night waters of the sea into a sheet of silvery fire. It is only lately that any very serious effort has been made to study this phenomenon, but the research has been abundantly rewarded, for it is now pretty certain that the luminosity is due to the presence in the water of various kinds of bacteria.

Now, bacteria are the very smallest living organisms of which we have cognizance. Millions of them can lie on a penny. Therefore to produce the gleaming appearance recognized by us as phosphorescence they must be present in numbers too enormous even to contemplate with our finite minds. It would be immeasurably easier to reckon with the stars for multitude than with those phosphorescent bacteria. They are colorless, rodlike bodies, only known to us in the land revealed by the highest powers of the microscope, and careful comparison shows minor differences among them. For instance, some of them are capable of independent motion—we can hardly call it swimming—others are nonmotile, some are inclosed in a jellylike covering, and others are without this sheath. Their power of motion is probably due to excessively fine hairs at their extremities, which, moving to and fro in the water, act the part of oars. These cilia have not been found in all forms of bacteria which move, but their presence is inferred, since every advance in the study of motile forms increases the number of bacteria which are seen to possess them.

These light producing bacteria are known as photo bacteria, and so far some half dozen varieties have been distinguished and named. The names in such cases are usually either given from the locality of their appearance (thus, photo bacterium balticum, found in the Baltic), from their discoverer (for example, photo bacterium Fischeri, after Professor Fischer), or from some striking attribute (to wit, photo bacterium phosphorescens, the commonest light giving species).

That they lie at the bottom of the matter—that phosphorescence is due to their presence—has been and can be proved in several pretty ways. It is not sufficient, of course, that we should always detect them in any examination of luminous sea water. To prove that they are the cause of light we must be able to procure luminosity by introducing them into water that did not previously show this quality, and this can be done thus:

Place a few of these tiny organisms into sea water or broth prepared from fish and keep at a suitable temperature. They can then be cultivated without much difficulty, and as they spread and develop phosphorescence appears, so that a removal of the vessel into another room shows unmistakably the glow of the familiar light. It only appears, however, at the surface of the liquid, where the oxygen of the air has free access to the bacteria. If, for experiment's sake, the supply of fresh air be cut off—that is, if no oxygen be allowed to come near them—then the little colony of bacteria loses its fascinating power and remains dull and shorn of its glory. But restore the air, and the microbes again recover their normal condition and luminosity seems a natural corollary.

There is a tale told that a woman whose husband made bacteria his study took a leaf out of his book and cultivated these bacteria on gelatin in such a way that as they developed they shone out the message "Hommage a M. Pasteur." The shining letters were then photographed and the picture sent to the great bacteriologist, thus conveying in graceful form the warm appreciation in which he was held by those following in his steps.

The explanation, too, of the luminous shoals of fish is now made plain, and we can apparently get "fiery herrings" at will. No longer are we to believe that the herrings themselves, by the exercise of some marvelous power or by the excretion of an extraordinary substance, give rise to the striking luminosity, but rather that their brightness is due to myriads of these infinitesimal bodies, which cling to their surfaces and invest them in a coat of shining light. Thus if some herrings newly caught and with the sea water still fresh on them be placed on one plate and covered down with another and then put into a suitable temperature and left for a day and a night glints of light can at the end of the time be detected at various points on their bodies when they are examined in a dark room. If they are yet again put away for another 24 hours, the points of light spread until the whole of the fish are enveloped in a beautiful bluish glow. The light is then at its best and gradually fades away as the fish putrefies and the sea water dries up.

If a little of the light giving matter be scraped off the skins of the herrings and examined under the microscope, it shows itself to be nothing but colonies or collections of bacteria, all living at a great pace, dividing, multiplying and developing at a tremendous rate. Each member of a colony is normally roundish in shape, but in this stage of reproduction it is continually elongating into a long ellipse, a constriction appears at the middle, and it divides into two. Each of these two in their turn elongate, become constricted and divide. And so it goes on, the process being often so rapid that short chains are formed, the various portions being unable to break away in time. The particular bacterium which affects herrings and cod is remarkable for its great luminosity. In fact, it exceeds all other species in this quality.

It is a curious fact that the addition of a little sugar to the liquid or the gelatin on which these phosphorescent bacteria are being cultivated increases very much their power of producing light. The sugar must, however, be used with great moderation, as too much of it has a contrary effect and checks the luminosity altogether. The reason for this is that nearly all this class of bacteria require carbon as nourishment if they are to develop to their highest powers. Now, sugar is very largely composed of carbon; hence the good results which follow its presence.

It would of course be presumptuous and doubtless erroneous to say that all the phosphorescence of the sea is due solely to photo bacteria. It can only be asserted in the present state of our knowledge that they are certainly responsible for a great share of it. But this wonder of nature must now be regarded as yet another instance of the mighty results accomplished through the agency of the smallest of living things.—G. Clarke Nutall in Nature.

DO FISHES SLEEP?

Expert Blackford Says Yes—They Can Also Close Their Eyes.

"Do fishes sleep, and how?"

This question was addressed to Eugene G. Blackford, formerly fish commissioner of New York state. His acquaintance with fish began when he was very young, and at the present time he is a recognized authority all over the world.

"Certainly they sleep," was Mr. Blackford's response. "They sleep suspended in the water, with their eyes wide open. I have seen them do it often. I have many fish in tanks with glass fronts and can watch them. Sometimes I see a fish suspended in the water keeping perfectly still for half an hour at a time, and then I conclude that he is asleep. He does not even move a fin at such times, and the motion of the gills is barely perceptible.

"Fishes don't close their eyes, because there is no necessity for their doing it. They have no eyelids, because their eyes are not exposed to dust as ours are. They don't close their eyes in sleep because the light is so modified by the water that it is not hard for them to find a twilight spot.

"But they can close their eyes if they want to do it, and they do on very particular occasions. I will show you. John, bring me a trout."

The man went to a tank and soon returned, bearing in his hand a fine trout about 8 inches in length. This Mr. Blackford held while he took a lead pencil and touched one of its eyes with the point. The trout wriggled about vigorously and at the same time drew an inside yellow curtain over the eye.

"You see, he can close his eyes if he chooses," said the former fish commissioner.—Harper's Bazar.

UPS AND DOWNS OF FORTUNE.

A Poor Artist's Brilliant Work Unexpectedly Brings to Him Fame.

Mr. Charles Noel Flagg, a New York artist, who has lived much abroad, tells some interesting stories of bohemian life in Paris in the seventies. "Those were the days," says Mr. Flagg, "when Meissonier was Sir Oracle; when Bastien Lepage was fighting his way to recognition as a great painter and giving the first hint of a new school of brilliant color, when the men of Barbizon, at the end of their lives, were granted at last the place they had struggled for; when the fame of Claude Monet was the secret of a few enthusiasts. Conditions and ideas were different among the leaders from those which now prevail, but the rank and file struggled and starved, reviled and hoped, very much the same as today."

It has been said that in France fame has wings and that by a single great success she carries her votary to the top. Mr. Flagg illustrates the truth of this by relating an anecdote of a young Englishman named Hawkins. "He was so poor that he lived on bread alone, soaking his loaf, bit by bit, in 2 or 3 sous' worth of wine. He would sell pictures for 5 or 6 francs apiece, and that sort of grind went on for years. At last he painted a big picture, which all the boys thought so fine that they chipped in for a cheap frame and sent it to the Salon. It was a landscape, showing a graveyard, with children playing in the sunlight, but there was no cheap sentimentality about it—it was a strong, manly, brilliant thing. For bravado we made him set a big price on it—something like 20,000 francs.

"Well, I had a picture in the Salon that year, so I went in on varnishing day and wandered up and down among the notables, looking for my picture. Suddenly I saw the sky of Hawkins' picture—that was all I could see for the crowd around it. And there was little Meissonier gesticulating and exclaiming, 'That's the best thing in the whole Salon,' and Bastien Lepage was pointing out this and that in it, and all the artists were admiring and chattering. And, do you know, he was the success of the year? The picture was bought that day for its full price, and the next day the carriages were lined up in front of his poor little studio, and he sold every rag in the place for any price he chose to set upon it. He managed to hold on to his success too. It lasted so long as he lived."—Harriet Monroe in Chicago Tribune.

Why He Paid.

The commercial traveler of a Manchester house, while in Cumberland, approached a stranger as the train was about to start and said:

"Are you going by this train?"

"I am."

"Have you any luggage?"

"No."

"Well, sir, can you do me a favor, and it won't cost you anything? You see, I've two big trunks, and they always make me pay extra for one of them. You can get one passed on your ticket, and we'll do them. Do you see?"

"Yes, I see, but I haven't any ticket."

"But I thought you were going by this train?"

"So I am. I'm one of the directors of the line!"

"Oh!"

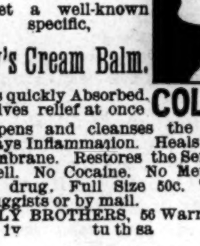
He paid extra, as usual.—London Answers.

A Nose Tax.

A "nose tax" was in the ninth century exacted by the Danes from the householders in Ireland. It was so called not because it was levied on noses, but from the fact that a failure to pay was punished by slitting the nose from tip to eyebrow. It was continued during 13 years, when the householders, objecting to this treatment of their nasal ornaments, rose in rebellion, massacred all the Danes in Ireland and put an end to the nose slitting.

CATARRH

A LOCAL Disease A Climatic Affection.



Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it.

Get a well-known specific,

Ely's Cream Balm.

COLD IN HEAD

It's quickly Absorbed. Gives relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine. No Mercury. No Injurious drug. Full Size 50c. Trial Size 10c at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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TELL

All Your Neighbors

About the Wonderful New Constitutional Cure for

RHEUMATISM.

The remedy is a Vegetable Compound, Extracts of Roots, Herbs and Barks; no Opiates. Purifies the blood and drives out the poisonous acids that cause the disease. Cures 98 per cent. of the patients. The name is

Rheumacide,

and it Kills Rheumatism.

Sold by Druggists generally. Price $1.00 per bottle.

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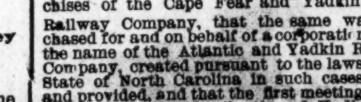
Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Co.



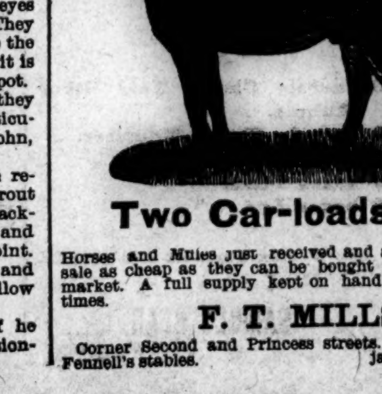
WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 19TH, 1899.

To all whom it May Concern:

Notice is, hereby given by the undersigned, purchasers of the property, rights and franchises of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, that the same was purchased for and on behalf of a corporation under the name of the Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company, created pursuant to the laws of the State of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, and that the first meeting of the stockholders of said Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company will be held in the office of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, on Saturday the fourth day of February, A. D., 1899, at 12 o'clock M.

H. WALTERS,
B. F. NEWCOMER,
For Themselves and Associates, Purchasers.

ja 20 td



Two Car-loads

Horses and Mules just received and are for sale as cheap as they can be bought in any market. A full supply kept on hand at all times.

F. T. MILLS,

Corner Second and Princess streets. H. L. Fennell's stables. ja 13 tf

---

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

ON THE MOVE To make room for New Stock. The power of price, as we have figured it down to command the attention of the public, cannot fail to MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP of such desirable merchandise.

RUG DEPARTMENT.

In offering Rugs, much depends upon the variety of styles as well as variety of makes. The field is well covered on that score in this sale.

Here is a list of one lot of Smyrnas:

Rugs, 18x36 inches	95c.
" 26x54 "	$1.75
" 30x60 "	2.35
" 3x6 feet,	3.45
" 4x7 "	5.65

Carpet Department.

In offering our Carpets for this sale we have decided to make, lay and line them FREE. A BARGAIN.

Velvet Carpet, on your floor	$1.00 yd
Tapestry Brussels on y'r floor	75c yd
All Wool Ingrain on your floor	65c yd
Half Wool Ingrain on y'r floor	50c yd
Floor Oil Cloth	25c yd

Let us make your new Window Shades. We carry the largest stock of Shade Goods in the city. Ready-made Shades, Opaque Cloth, six feet long, Spring Rollers, only 25 cents.

OUR NEW SPRING MATTINGS HAVE ARRIVED.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

Wear the W. B. Corsets and use Standard Patterns. ja 29 tf

We Have Just Received

Several Lines of New Dress Goods which we Have Just Placed on Show.

A big line of fine new Ginghams at 10c.

A nice line of new Piques at 10 and 12½c.

A beautiful line of new Braids and Jets from 5 to 25c.

A few pieces of double-fold novelty Dress Goods at 10c, worth 15c.

Some very pretty Dress Goods to push at 50c.

A very pretty line of Silk to sell for 50c per yard.

Two hundred nice French Felt Ladies' Hats to sell for 29 cents each.

All Silk Ribbon No. 30, 2½ inches wide, at 12½c.

Nice bunch of Feathers and Birds worth 15 and 25c, for 5 and 8c.

A lovely line of Violets from 3 to 30c a bunch.

All grades of new fine Roses.

One hundred pairs of fine heavy all wool White Blankets to close out.

10-4 five pound Blankets for $3.98, every particle fine white wool.

Comforts from 50c to $1.50 each.

Nice line of heavy Underwear to move. We will sell all grades of Underwear at reduced prices.

Children's all wool Waists from 20 to 30c each.

Our $1.00 Capes to push at 69c each.

Our $1.75 line Double Capes, Fur Trimmed, made of all wool Cheviot, at $1.20 each.

Three Hundred pairs of job Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gents at 25c a pair to close.

Gent's very heavy seamless and stainless Half Hose, four pairs for 25c.

Ladies' Hose, all grades, from 4 to 25c.

We handle everything in Children's Hose. Very fine at 5c; extra seamless at 10c.

All grades of Notions at the lowest price.

Gent's damaged Linen Collars we sold for 10c now 3c each.

Ladies' Linen Cuffs for 2c a pair.

Three hundred styles of fine Embroidery to sell.

We will give you the prettiest goods for the price from 3 to 25c per yard.

Come to see us at the largest Dry Goods store in the city. We are headquarters for Bargains at Wilmington's Big Racket store.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Prop.

ja 29 tf

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business Dec. 1st, 1898. Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		
Loans		$659,283 50
Overdrafts secured by collateral		10,480 58
Overdrafts unsecured		377 33
U. S. Bonds (at par)		95,600 00
Banking House and Fixtures		10,000 00
Due from app'd reserve agts	$156,143 52	
Due from other Banks	$165,220 57	
Cash on hand	65,178 27	—386,542 16
Total		$1,162,283 57

LIABILITIES		
Capital		$125,000 00
Surplus		70,000 00
Undivided profits		19,564 01
Circulation		40,950 00
Deposits, U. S. Treasurer	$ 50,000 00	
" from banks	190,207 20	
" Individuals	666,562 36	—906,769 56
Total		$1,162,283 57

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Dec. 1, '97.	Dec. 1, '98.
Total Deposits	$678,000	$906,700
Surplus and Net Profits	76,100	89,500

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. de 7 tf

WALL PAPER AT REDUCED PRICES.

In order to reduce our stock of Wall Paper, before the new Spring patterns arrive, we will sell balance of stock on hand at a

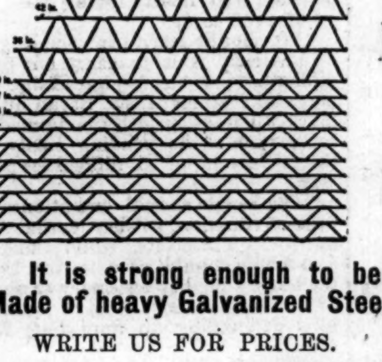
GREAT REDUCTION.

WINDOW SHADES.

If you want GENUINE SCOTCH-HOLLAND SHADES, we make them to order on best Hartshorne Rollers. None better.

C. W. YATES & CO.

ja 29 tf



The Hartman Woven Wire Fencing

IS THE STRONGEST, MOST DURABLE and CHEAPEST FENCE MADE.

It is strong enough to be used without base boards. Made of heavy Galvanized Steel Wire.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.,
Purcell Building, Wilmington, N. C.

ja 15 tf

Carrying Coals to Newcastle

Would be as unnecessary as looking around Wilmington for any better COAL than you will find right here at this yard. No one can offer you better than the best, and every one in Wilmington knows that

Our Coal is Clean

and well screened, high grade and perfectly satisfactory, and you Can't Beat Us on Prices Anywhere.

WM. E. WORTH & CO.

no 1 tf

Now is the Time

TO MAKE YOUR DEPOSITS IN THE

Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

Deposits Made on February 1st, Begin to Draw Interest on that Date at Rate of

FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM.

fe 1 tf

A GOOD PROVIDER FOR HIS FAMILY

is the man that likes good living himself, and when he comes to our store to buy the necessaries he finds so many tempting and toothsome delicacies in our stock of fine Canned Goods and Cereals and at such low prices that he goes home loaded like Santa Claus.

Just to enliven things up a little we are now offering Fresh Eggs at 12½c per dozen; two-pound Tomatoes, 7c can; three-pound Tomatoes, 8c can. Best Table Butter, 25c per pound, and good Butter at 20c. Fresh lot of nice fat Chickens, both alive and dressed.

THE KING GROCERY CO.,
B. F. KING, MANAGER.

'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge.
fe 1 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE — S.A.L. — VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Schedule in Effect Dec. 11, 1898.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 P. M., arrives Lumberton 5:15 P. M., Pembroke 5:35 P. M., Maxton 6:06 P. M.- Laurinburg 6:23 P. M., Hamlet 6:53 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with trains for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South; and with trains for Raleigh, Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 A. M., arrives Weldon 11:43 A. M., Raleigh 3:36 P. M., Sanford 5:05 P. M., Hamlet 6:55 P. M., Wadesboro 8:10 P. M., Monroe 9:12 P. M., Charlotte 10:25 P. M., and Atlanta 5:20 A. M.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 9:50 P. M. Leaves Charlotte 5:00 A. M. Arrives Monroe 5:45A. M., Wadesboro 6:51 A.M., Hamlet 7:43 A. M., Sanford 9:52 A. M., Raleigh 11:13 A. M., Weldon 2:50 P. M., Portsmouth 5:20 P. M.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9.05 A. M., Pembroke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 5:00 P. M., Richmond 9:00 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., Weldon 11:10 P. M. Arrives Raleigh 2:14 A. M., Sanford 3:33 A. M., Hamlet 5:07 A. M., Wadesboro 6:01 A. M., Monroe 6:53 A. M., Charlotte 8:00 A. M., Atlanta 2:50 P. M.

Train 403—Leaves Charlotte 9:00 A. M. Arrives Lincolton 10:20 A. M., Shelby 11:37 A. M., Shelby 11.37 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Rutherfordton 4:20 P. M. Arrives Shelby 5:40 P. M. Lincolnton 6:56 P. M., Charlotte 8:18 P. M., Monroe 9:10 P. M.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 noon. Arrives Monroe 9:30 P. M., Wadesboro 10:30 P. M., Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 12:55 P. M., Raleigh 2:00 A. M., Weldon 4:55 A. M., Portsmouth 7:25 A. M., Richmond 8:15 A. M., Washington 12:41 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 P. M. Arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:30 A. M. Arrives Hamlet 7.40 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M. Arrives Cheraw 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 P. M. Arrives Hamlet 6:20 P. M.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
L. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. ja 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect November 20th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 00 M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 20 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 28 "
Leave Sanford	1 50 "
Leave Climax	3 44 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 15 "
Leave Greensboro	4 25 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 12 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 44 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 13 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M.
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOMND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

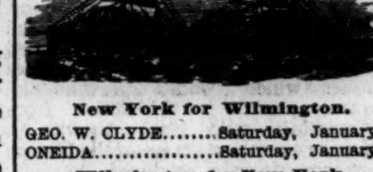
At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
no 23 tf

THE

Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C., AND GEORGETOWN, S. C. Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE........Saturday, January 21
ONEIDA........Saturday, January 28

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA........Saturday, January 21
GEO. W. CLYDE........Saturday, January 28

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE........Tuesday, January 24
ONEIDA........Tuesday, January 31

No passenger boats.

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. ja 20 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
R. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B HARKER, Secreta jan 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect Jan. 15, 1898.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.45 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.19 A. M., Warsaw 11.33 A. M., Goldsboro 12.26 P. M., Wilson 1.16 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.53 P. M., Tarboro 2.31 P. M., Weldon 4.32 P. M., Petersburg 6.21 P. M., Richmond 7.20 P. M., Norfolk 5.55 P. M., Washington 11.30 P. M., Baltimore 1.09 A. M., Philadelphia 3.59 A. M., New York 6.53 A. M., †Boston 3.00 P. M.

DAILY 7.00 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.34 P. M., Warsaw 8 43 P. M., Goldsboro 9.45 P. M., Wilson 10.38 P. M., †Tarboro 7.04 A. M., Rocky Mount 11.35 P. M., Weldon 12.59 A. M., †Norfolk 10.35 A. M., Petersburg 2.35 A. M., Richmond 3.23 A. M., Washington 7 01 A. M., Baltimore 8.23 A. M., Philadelphia 10.35 A. M., New York 1.03 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.13 P. M., Newbern 5.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.56 P. M., Chadbourn 5.28 P. M., Marion 6 34 P. M., Florence 7.15 P. M., Sumter 8.57 P. M., Columbia 10.20 P. M., Denmark 6.12 A. M., Augusta 7.55 A. M., Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 12.35 P. M., Charleston 10.50 P. M., Savannah 1.50 A. M., Jacksonville 7.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10.30 A. M.. Tampa 6.05 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston †1.03 P. M., New York *9.00 P. M., Philadelphia 12.05 A. M., Baltimore 2.50 A. M., Washington 4.30 A. M., Richmond 9.05 A. M., Petersburg 10.00 A. M., Norfolk 9.00 A. M., Weldon 11.50 A. M., Tarboro 12.21 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.00 P. M., Wilson 2.40 P. M., Goldsboro 3.21 P. M., Warsaw 4.13 P. M., Magnolia 4.25 P. M.

DAILY 9.40 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 12 09 P. M., Baltimore 2.25 P. M., Washington 3.46 P. M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Petersburg 8.12 P. M., †Norfolk 2.20 P. M., Weldon 9.43 P. M., †Tarboro 6.00 P. M., Rocky Mount 5.40 A. M. Leave Wilson 6.20 A. M., Goldsboro 7.01 A. M., Warsaw 7.56 A. M., Magnolia 8.09 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.26 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.25 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 A. M., Sanford 3.07 P. M., Jacksonville 8.00 P. M., Savannah 1.45 A. M., Charleston 6.33 A. M., Atlanta 7.50 A. M., Macon 9.00 A. M., Augusta 2.30 P. M., Denmark 4.17 P. M., Columbia 6'50 A. M., Sumter 8.15 P. M., Florence 10.00 A. M., Marion 10.40 A. M., Chadbourn 11.44 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 12.13 A. M.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 P. M., Halifax 4.15 P. M.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.08 P. M., Greenville 6.57 P. M., Kinston 7 55 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 A. M., Greenville 8.52 A. M.; arriving Halifax at 11.18 A. m., Weldon 11.33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.; arrive Parmele 9.10 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.; arrives Washington 11.00 A. M. and 7.20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M.; Sunday, 4.15 P. M.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 P. M. and 6.10 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 A. M. and Sunday 9.00 A. M.; arrive Tarboro 10.05 A. M. and 11.00 A. M.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.05 A. M.; arrives Smithfield, N. C., 8.10 A. M. Returning leaves Smithfield 9.00 A. M.; arrives Goldsboro 10.25 A. M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 9 30 A. M., 3.40 P. M.; arrives Nashville 10 10 A. M., 4.03 P. M., Spring Hope 10.40 A. M., 4.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 11.00 A. M., 4.55 P. M., Nashville 11 22 A. M., 5.25 P. M., arrives at Rocky Mount 11.45 A. M. 6.00 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 11.40 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 10.12 A. M., arrive Latta 10.32 A. M., Dillon 10.44 A. M., Rowland 11.01 A. M. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 P. M.; arrives Dillon 6.20 P. M., Latta 6.35 P. M., Pee Dee 7.00 P. M., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 10.25 A. M., Chadbourn 1.35 P. M.; arrive Conway 11.00 P. M.; leave Conway 2.45 P. M., Chadbourn 5.30 P. M.; arrive Hub 6.10 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.13 P. M., Manning 5.41 P. M.; arrive Lane's 6.17 P. M.; leave Lane's 8.34 A. M., Manning 9.09 A. M.; arrive Sumter 9.40 A. M. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9.30 A. M., 7.40 P. M.; arrive Georgetown 12.00 M., 9.00 P. M.; leave Georgetown 7.00 A. M.; 3.30 P. M.; arrive Lane's 8.25 A. M.; 5.55 P. M Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 9.50 A. M.; arrive Darlington 10.15 A. M., Cheraw 11.30 A. M., Wadesboro 2.25 P. M.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 7.55 P. M., arrive Darlington 8.20 P. M., Hartsville —— P. M., Bennettsville 9.15 P. M., Gibson 9.45 P. M. Leave Florence Sunday only 9.20 A. M., arrive Darlington 10.15 A. M.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6.45 A. M. Bennettsville 7.10 A. M.; arrive Darlington 8.02 A. M. Leave Darlington 8.50 A. M.; arrive Florence 9.15 A. M. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3.00 P. M., Cheraw 4.45 P. M., Hartsville 2.15 P. M., Darlington 6.29 P. M.; arrive Florence 7.00 P. M. Leave Darlington Sunday only at 8.50 A. M., arrive Florence 9 15 A. M.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 1.58 P. M., 11.15 P. M., arrive Selma 2.50 P. M., 12.01 P. M., Smithfield 3.02 P. M., Dunn 3.40 P. M., Fayetteville 4.25 P. M., 1.10 A. M., Rowland 6.00 P. M. returning leave Rowland 11.01 A. M., Fayetteville 12.25 P. M., 9.40 P. M., Dunn 12.25 P. M., Smithfield 1.43 P. M. Selma 1.50 P. M., 10.55 P. M., arrive Wilson 1.06 P. M., 11.59 A. M.

Manchester & Augusta R. R. trains leave Sumter 4.29 A. M., Creston 5.17 A. M., arrive Denmark 9.12 A. M. Returning, leave Denmark 4.17 P. M., Creston 5.13 P. M., Sumter 6.03 P. M. Daily.

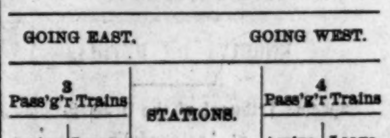
Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 A. M., arrives Pregnalls 9.15 A. M. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10.00 A. M., arrives Creston 3.50 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 10.35 A. M., and arrive Lucknow 12.25 P. M. Returning, leave Lucknow 2.30 P. M., arrive 4.10 P. M Daily except Sunday.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.
H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	3 Pass'g'r Trains Leave	STATIONS.	4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	4 Pass'g'r Trains Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 32	Kinston	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City.	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3 00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist.
feb 1 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Made Rapid Progress While Under Consideration in the House—Appropriates Directly About $12,500,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The House entered upon the consideration of the River and Harbor bill to-day and made rapid progress. Fifty of the eighty-six pages of the bill had been completed when the House adjourned. The bill appropaiates directly about $12 500,000 and authorizes contracts to the extent of $18,000,000 additional. The general debate was unusually brief. Its feature was a speech in opposition to the bill by Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, who has fought every River and Harbor bill for the last six years. He said he knew his opposition would avail nothing as the votes for its passage had been arranged for by the appropriations in the bill. He attacked particularly the Mississippi river improvement which was ably defended by Mr. Catchings of Mississippi.

Mr. Moon, Democrat, Tennessee, made a plea for an appropriation for the Tennessee river between Chattanooga and Riverton.

Mr Fall, Democrat, Texas, warmly, defended the appropriation for the Buffa o Bayou ship channel, criticised by Mr. Hepburn.

Mr. Burton, Ohio, offered an amendment to the paragraph appropriating $250,000 for the channel from Galveston to Texas city, Texas, which provided that nothing should be done under this paragraph until a favorable report had been received from the chief of engineers as to the feasibility of the project and the maintenance at a reasonable cost.

Mr. Hawley, of Texas, offered as a substitute for the paragraph a provision for a survey and estimate of the cost of the proposed project. He complained that he had been ignored in the preparation of the bill. In view of Mr. Hawley's statement, Mr. Burton moved to strike out the whole paragraph, saying that the opposition to this project might arise from friendship for Galveston and the Brazos river project. The latter motion prevailed, and the whole paragraph went out of the bill.

This, practically, was the only amendment adopted to-day.

The House, at 5.05 P. M., adjourned.

BARON AND BARONESS.

The Couple Arrested in St. Augustine, Surrendered by Their Bondsmen. Under Special Guard.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 1.—Baron and Baroness DeBarra, who were arrested on January 3rd at St. Augustine, charged with using the United States mails through the Chicago postoffice to promote a scheme to defraud and who were held under bonds of $7,500 to appear at the March term of the United States court at Chicago for trial, have been surrendered by their bondsmen, and have been held in custody of the marshal in this city. The motion of District Attorney Stripling for the removal of the prisoners to Chicago was granted here to-day by Judge Locke, in the United States Court. Six days were asked and granted their attorney in which to prepare new bonds and the execution of the removal. Warrant will be suspended during that time. In the meantime the prisoners are kept under special guard at the Windsor Hotel here. The expectation is quite general that they will n t be able to give the bond, as they left St. Augustine ten days ago, going to Pensacola, followed by a Pinkerton detective, who asserts the strong belief that they intended going to Mexico, from which country they could not be returned to this country on the charge pending against them.

TRANS-ATLANTIC LINER.

The Rhinland from Liverpool for Philadelphia Stranded, With Her Propeller Broken.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The trans-Atlantic liner Rhinland, Captain Hannah, from Liverpool for this port, went ashore on Cotton Patch shoal, about four miles north of Fenwick's island life saving station, during last night's storm. At a late hour to-night she was still stranded, but lay in an easy posi tion, and it was hoped to get her off with the next high tide.

The tug North America went to her assistance this morning and succeeded in moving her a short distance. Later in the day the tug went to the Delaware breakwater and brought back the lighter Lottie. Part of the steamer's cargo will be taken off, and when this has been done, there is little doubt that she will be safely floated. The Rhinland's propeller is broken and it is thought that her rudder has been carried away.

There are forty-two passengers and a crew of seventy men on board, and all are well. Fenwick's island light is about twenty-five miles below the breakwater, which would indicate that the Rhinland was a few miles out of her course when she grounded. This is easily accounted for by the condition of the weather at the time. A dense storm was prevailing and the island light could not be seen.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Supreme Tribunal of the Order in Session at Indianapolis.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, February 1.—The Supreme Tribunal, Knights of Pythias began to arrive here to-day and will hold sessions lasting until the last of the week. The body is composed of Judge Sea, of Dallas, Texas; Edward Realm, of Montgomery, Ala.; John H. Alexander, of Leesburg, Va.; W. A. Gale, of Boston, and A. B. Gardenier, of New York The supreme chancellor of the order, T. G. Sample, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and Recorder W. D. Kennedy, are also here. The tribunal will take up a number of cases appealed from the State divisions, but no docket has been issued.

The body composes the court of last resorts for the Knights of Pythias.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE OPPOSITION TO EXPANSION.

Rawlins of Utah and Other Senators Discuss the Philippine Situation.

THE BACON RESOLUTIONS.

A Substitute Offered by Sullivan, of Mississippi—No Action Taken and the Whole Question Left Suspended in the Air.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—For a few minutes in the Senate this afternoon it seemed like a vote would be taken on one or more of the resolutions relating to expansion that are pending before that body. An unusually large attendance of Republican Senators was present, all of them having been notified to be on hand in the event of a critical vote on the pending question.

Senator Bacon, Georgia, called up his resolutions and Senator Chandler, New Hampshire, withdrew his motion to refer them to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator Sullivan, Mississippi, entered a motion to substitute his resolution for those of Senator Bacon's as follows:

"That the ratification of the pending treaty of peace with Spain shall in nowise determine the policy to be pursued by the United States in regard to the Philippines, nor shall it commit this government to a colonial policy; nor is it intended to embarrass the establishment of a stable, independent government by the people of those islands whenever conditions make such a proceeding hopeful of success and desirable results."

Mr. Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, announced that he was willing that a vote should be taken immediately. As it was evident, however, that a vote on the resolutions and amendments could not be taken before two o'clock, the hour fixed by unanmous consent for the Senate to go in executive session, Senator Bacon askeg for unanimous consent that a vote be taken at 12:30 to-morrow. To this request Senator Carter, Montana, objected and the whole question was left suspended in the air.

During the morning session Senator Rawlins, Utah, addressed the Senate on the Vest anti-expansion resolution. Senator Rawlins said:

Perplexing Problems.

"The atmosphere just now seems to be clouded with perplexing problems. Every one I presume, is imbued with the wish, while adhering to justice, to do the best he can for his country. I have not heretofore been opposed to expansion. This nation has been one of growth; in population from three to seventy-five millions in territory from the shores of the Atlantic across the continent and out into the swelling waters of the Pacific. Millions of the homes of our sturdy and patriotic people and magnificent States have been the fruits of our expansion. Territorial expansion with commensurate extension of constitutional freedom is twice blest, it blesseth them who give and them who receive. No man can set an artificial barrier to the inevitable progress of the American people. But thus far our progress has been that of freedom, not of tyranny. When our fathers christened the republic they gave it a name which they doubtless deemed sufficient to cover all the exigencies of its future career. It was to be the United States of America.

We could stretch out to the north and to the south until we encompassed the two continents and all the islands of the Carribean sea and still we might appropriately bear the name which our fathers gave us. Shall we now change that name, and if so what shall the new name be and what shall it symbolize? Shall it be the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Philippines, or shall it be the Empire of America and Asia? Already there are spectre visions of this in the political sky.

Constitutonal Questions.

Senator Rawlins then discussed the extent of the power of the government under the constitution to acquire, hold and govern territory, maintaining that such power must be exercised to subserve the objects and purposes for which the government was created. He contended that the constitution in all its provisions, limitations and safeguards was as applicable to the territories and their inhabitants as to the States; that while some of the provisions of that instrument may not be self-executing they are no less so in a territory than in a State; that an act of Congress is not necessary to apply the provisions of the constitution to a territory.

Referring to the contention of Senator Lodge and other Senators that the labor and products of the Filipinos would not be permitted to come into competition with American labor and its products, Senator Rawlins pointed out that if Congress possessed this authority it could impose duties which would prevent the wheat grown in Oklahoma from competing with that grown in Kansas or other States of the Union, or the minerals produced in New Mexico and Arizona from competing with the like products of Colorado and Utah. He maintained that if the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago may be denied the liberty of locomotion, not as a punishment for any crime for which they may have been duly convicted, if they may be lawfully forbidden to come to America, then we may deny them the right of passage from one island to another, or from visiting their neighbor's house, and if we may do this, we may throw them into Spanish dungeons, there to await the incoming tide to end their troubles and place them beyond the reach of American tyranny.

Why Do We Want the Philippines.

"What do we want the Philippines islands for?" continued Senator Rawlins. "Do we want them to furnish homes for our own people? No. Do we want them to furnish an outlet for our surplus labor? Do we want them to add a wholesome element to our population, that our sons may find wives and our daughters husbands? The blighting curse of the Almighty would rest upon such miscegenation. Do we want them in order to practice upon their inhabitants the same arts of philanthrophy, which, applied to the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent, have led to their extermination? Humanity says no. Do we want them in order to send hither swarms of officeholders, carpet-baggers, to riot among them like slimy worms eating out their substance? Ah! There's the rub. But for this, this perplexing problem, I doubt would to-day be seriously confronting the American people. No, there is no conceivable good which they can bring to us. Their retention bodes nothing but evil.

"We cannot afford to go even halfway down to the Asiatic level in order to proportionably uplift their civilization. We have enacted laws which stand like cherubim with flaming sword at the gateways of the republic to drive back the hordes of the dark and degenerate races of the East lest they might enter into, infect and degrade us."

Another Resolution.

Prior to Senator Rawlins' speech, Senator Lindsay, Kentucky, offered the following resolution:

"That the acquisition by the United States through conquest, treaty or otherwise, of territory not adjacent to and geographically part of the continent of North America, carries with it no constitutional or moral obligation to admit said territory or any portion thereof into the Federal union as a State or States.

"That it is against the policy, traditions and interests of the American people to admit States erected out of such non-American territories or proportions thereof, into our union of American States, at any time or under any conditions.

"That the United States accept from Spain the cession of the Philippine islands with the hope that the people of those islands may demonstrate their capacity to establish and maintain a stable government capable of enforcing law and order at home, and of discharging the international obligations resting on separate and independent States, and with no expectation or desire of permanently holding these islands as colonies or subject provinces, or of compelling their people against their consent to submit to the authority of the United States, after they shall demonstrate their capacity for self government as herein defined, the government of the United States to be the judge of such capacity."

At Senator Lindsay's request the resolutions were left on the table, subject to recall.

At 5.25 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

NATIONAL LIQUOR LEAGUE.

An Object Lesson to be Given Municipalities by Closing Saloons in Akron, Ohio.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

AKRON, O., Feb. 1.—A representative of the National Liquor League was in the city last week and local men were very reticent as to the object of his visit. Now that he has left, a strange story is told of the movement which he is said to be at the head of; it is no more than the closing up of every saloon in the city for a period of two years. Members of the Akron Liquor League made their statement to-day in all seriousness, and claim that the project is entirely feasible. The manner of doing this is by the following method:

The National League, covering thirty-four States, is strong enough to pay the proprietors of the local saloons revenue enough to keep them out of the business, and will do so, in order to give the people of Akron and all other cities an object lesson on the sufferings which will be entailed on municipalities by the closing of these places. The tariff paid by the saloons amounts in Akron to a very large sum, the most of which goes to the police and poor funds, and the loss of this, the liquor dealers figure, will seriously embarrass the finances of the city. Akron has been selected as the city for this object lesson because of the recent agitation here against the saloons, conducted by the ministers of the city.

THE TOBACCO TRUST.

Certificate of Consolidation Filed at Albany—Capital Stock $19,350,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 1—A certificate of consolidation of the Union Tobacco Company of America and the North American Commercial Company, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State, the title of the first named corporation being retained. The capital stock is $19,350,000, divided in $12,000 000 of common and $7,350,000 of preferred stock. The directors are: William H. Butler, Thomas F. Ryan, Frank Tilford, Samuel Thomas, Frank McCoy, R. A. C. Smith, Frederick P. Voorhees, and William H. Coleman, of New York city, and Peter A. B. Widener, George W. B. Reiner and William L. Elkins, of Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Tone Very Strong and Tendency Toward Higher Prices.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The demand for cotton goods shows general improvement to day in both staple and fancy lines on home account. Bids for heavy cottons for export are increasing. The tone of the market is very strong and the tendency distinctly toward higher prices. Incidental advances are reported in bleached, brown and coarse colored cottons, also in prints and ginghams. Print cloths are higher, with sales at 2½c and further bids thereat declined. No change in the woollen goods situation; tone steady. Dress goods are steady; silks strong and advancing.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

A Decision of the Greatest Importance by the U. S. Circuit Court.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 1.—A decision of the greatest importance in bankruptcy proceedings throughout the country was handed down by Judge Seaman in the United States Circuit Court, in which the court holds that when a man files a petition in bankruptcy he waives his constitutional privilege of refusing to give testimony under the plea that it may tend to criminate himself, and give rise to criminal proceedings.

The decision is rendered in the contempt proceedings instituted against Louis Sapiro, a Waupun bankrupt merchant, for failing to produce his books of account.

MOBILE AND OHIO.

Reported Sale of the Railroad to the Southern Officially Denied.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 1.—E. D. Tappan, president of the Gallatin National Bank, and understood to represent in the Mobile and Ohio board of directors large interests in the bonds (which carry control of the road), said to-day that the reports concerning the sale of the road to the Southern or any other of the large systems in that section, were quite unfounded. He added that those in immediate control of the road held or had by proxy five-sevenths of the bonds, so it was certain that control could not have been obtained without their consent.

THE MODERN WAY

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeable as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches, and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Made by California Fig Syrup Co. †

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Ex-Minister Hannis Taylor's Report on the Situation in the Island.

THE EXTREMES OF OPINION.

Cuban Military Chiefs Demand Immediate and Absolute Independence—Spanish Element Seeking United States Protection.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MOBILE, ALA., Feb. 1.—Hannis Taylor, ex-minister to Spain, who returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit to Cuba, has given the Associated Press the following interview on the Cuban situation:

"While in Cuba upon purely private business, I came in contact with the leaders of every faction into which the population is now divided. The extremes of opinion are represented on one hand by Cuban military chiefs demanding immediate and absolute independence; on the other by the purely Spanish element seeking protection under our flag. Between the two extremes are ranged the main body of the peop'e, standing in an expectant attitude, ready to give their approval to any plan that will re-establish law, order and material prosperity upon a permanent basis. Upon one point all agree—American officers and Cubans—that outside of the cities the country is in a condition of want and misery that can hardly be explained. As an aggravation of that condition stands the Cuban army, composed of at least thirty thousand idle men, waiting with arms in their hands for such a settlement of their duties as will enable them to resume civil life again.

"When I asked those who had a right to speak for the army what sum would suffice for a satisfactory settlement, they said ten or eleven millions at least, assuming that would give about $300 to each man. With that, they said, small farmers could procure stock and live until they could make a crop."

"The Cubans neither ask nor desire us to contribute a penny for the payment of their army. All they ask is that a loon should be made for the purpose, charged upon their customs, dow yielding from twelve to fifteen millions a year, the proceeds of the loan to be paid to their soldiers through our military authorities.

Demand Settlement at Once.

Every class in Cuba is now demanding that a settlement be made at once, so that a menacing and consuming body of idle men may be converted into peaceful producers. In that way the industrial energies of the country could be revived and a force dissolved, which, like the army of Cromwell, is not only a military body but the dominant political power in the island.

"I cannot doubt that if the just claims of the Cuban army are treated with injustice and contempt, and the present military regime continued indefinitely, in a short while, we would be hated by the Cubans just as the Spaniards were, and a condition of things brought about that will force us either to withdraw from the island or to govern there just as Russia does in Poland. Wise and humane as our military governors are, the fact remains that they govern by the sword, in defiance of the civil power, and the result is that

Impatience and Discontent

are already manifested on every hand. The urgent need in Cuba now is a prompt and satisfactory settlement with the army of the revolution and the establishment as soon as possible of a provisional civil regime, in which the Cubans themselves can have a voice.

"The President should labor unceasingly to attain both ends, and in the effort to do so he should have the cordial co-operation and support of all patriotic and liberty-loving men, regardless of party.

"We should learn from the English how suicidal it is to carry our party difficulties into our foreign affairs. The patriotic instinct of Mr. Bryan hit the mark when he urged the immediate ratification of the pending treaty and the settlement of all difficulties afterward.

"The Senate should end at once the present situation, so detrimental to all our foreign interests, while Congress as a whole should give to the President every facility necessary to enable him to settle every foreign question now demanding an immediate solution."

WHISKEY TRUST FORMED.

Fifty-Seven Firms in the Agreement. The New Company Capitalized at $32,000,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The largest combination of whiskey and distilling interests yet attempted has been concluded in this city under the title of the Kentucky Distillers and Warehouse Company. Fifty-seven firms making Kentucky whiskeys have entered into the agreement. The new company will be capitalized for $32,000,000. Incorporation papers will shortly be filed in New Jersey. Among those chiefly instrumental in bringing about the combination were George R. Sheldon, of the Manhattan Trust Company, and S. M. Rice, president of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

The companies already in the new agreement have more than one million barrels of whiskey in bonded warehouse. The new company is expected to produce 15,000,000 gallons of whiskey annually at an average net profit of $1,000,000. The total net revenue of the new company is placed at $2,310,000. The production of whiskey will be concentrated in the best plants.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

About 15,000 Volunteer Troops Now Encamped in the South.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The War Department to-day issued an order to muster out about 15,000 volunteer troops. The regiments are: First Maryland, now at Augusta, Ga; Third Mississippi and Second Missouri, at Albany, Ga.; Eighth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania, at Augusta, Ga.; Fourteenth Pennsylvania, at Somerville, S. C.; Fourth Texas, at San Antonio, Tex.; Fourth Wisconsin, at Anniston, Ala.; Seventh volunteer infantry, at Macon, Ga.; Eighth volunteer infantry, at Chickamauga; Tenth volunteer infantry, at Macon, Ga.

The transport Saratoga, at Charleston, will carry the first battalion of the Third regiment of volunteer engineers, about 400 strong, to Cienfuegos.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Uncalled For in the Wilmington Postoffice February 1st, 1899.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Dosha Bryan, Josephine Brown, Lucy Byrd, Mary Brown, N G Brewer; Della Carney, Wm A Cobble; Nellie D Foy; Cary Hardee, Aney Havard; Addie L Joyner, Aggie Jones; Olive King; Madge Lambert, Rachel Memory, M A McCary, Mariah McCoy; Cora Norwood; Bettie Pyner, Emma Peterson; Katie Register; Mayme Stelling; Gladys Webster.

MEN'S LIST.

Acrel Byrn, Hilyard Butler, O H Bishop, S H Brittain, S R Bennett, Zebedee Barren; J L Cherry, John Comear, Robert Clanning, John Davis; J W Foreman; Emmit Giddens (2), W Hill Guthrie, Henry Gilmore, John Green, W L Galaway; A L Henderer, C H Hubbert; S F Johnson, Willie Johnson; W J King, Peter Kelley, B J King; Grant Luffolo, James H Lewis M H Murray, J F Maloney, Henry Meyers, Dallas McDaniel, Robt J Moore; Geo W Owen; Isaac Po; John Rutherford, L L Roberson, Wm Robinson; W E Sanders, Mr Shepard, John Smith, Joe Swan, Harry A Sleete; Paul Taylor; E A Williams, H T Williams; W W Vaughn.

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Estelle Cranford; Janie Everette; Letters Foreign. Felikse Dobe; Force Guisppe; Girvanna Hanrinelli.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

WM. H. CHADBOURN, Postmaster.

RYAN AND SHARKEY.

The Six-Round Bout at Syracuse—Purely An Exhibition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Eighteen hundred people witnessed the six-round bout between Tommy Ryan and Tom Sharkey before the Monarch Athletic Club to-night. The event was purely an exhibition, in which the Syracuse man clearly demonstrated that he was far the superior of his antagonist as a boxer, landing freely. Sharkey was somewhat dazed at the showing and frequently laid himself open. No damage was done by either man.

WARM WIRELETS.

The Spanish government has authorized General Rios to offer a ransom for the liberation of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Philippine insurgents.

The United States transports Ohio and Senator, bearing the Twenty-second United States infantry to the Philippines, sailed yesterday from San Francisco.

Dr. Hitt, a physician from India, at present visiting in Detroit, Mich., states that there are 532 cases of leprosy in the United States, ten of which are in Chicago.

Another cold wave struck Nebraska yesterday. At midnight the mercury registered four degrees below zero at Omaha, with indications of going lower before morning.

The press mill of the 'Ohio Powder Company's works, Youngstown, Ohio, exploded, killing two employes and totally demolishing the building and machinery.

There was no change yesterday in the Senatorial situation in Pennsylvania. Senator Quay was again thirteen votes short of the number necessary to elect.

The consolidation of all the large potteries in the East was consummated yesterday. The newly formed American Potteries Company will now have a capitalization of $40,000,000.

Investigation into the books of Robert Leadley, late chief clerk of the Police Justice's court, Detroit, Mich., shows a shortage of $10,168. Leadley has been missing several days.

Joe Macias, secretary of the Lenox Athletic club has a certified check to cover Fitzsimmons, forfeit of $2,500 on behalf of Sharkey. The fight is to take place before the club offering the largest purse.

A dispatch received in Madrid from General Rios, officer in command of the troops of Spain in the Philippine islands, says that troops imprisoned on the Island of Negros have been released by the insurgents.

The Senate committee on Naval Affairs has decided to report favorably the joint resolution reviving the rank of admiral, in the interest of Rear Admiral Dewey. The resolution was so amended as to extend the time of his retirement ten years.

Count Esterhazey having been officially informed that his testimony before the Court of Cassation being concluded, the proceedings against him would be resumed in twenty-four hours, thereupon left Paris for an unknown destination.

The schooner George Clark, lumber laden, from Norfolk, Va., for New York, was in collision with the Old Dominion line steamer Richmond The schooner filled and was run ashore at Ocean View, Va. The steamer was slightly damaged.

N. F. PARKER.

Furniture, Furniture Novelties

No. 17 S. Front St.

Every week a BARGAIN, but ONLY FOR THAT WEEK. Don't come the week after and expect the same prices. I am good natured and all that, but my special prices are made to advertise my business, and on them I put no profit.

THIS WEEK that indispensable article, a CHIFFONIER—the price, come, see, and you will snap at the Bargain. ja 31 tf

HORSES AND MULES.

Just received new load Horses and Mules. Among them some extra fine drivers, roadsters and mated teams. And a full line of general purpose and farm Horses and Mules. Can compete with any firm in quality and price.

L. W. BATES,

Market street between Second and Third.

ja 22 tf

For Sale.

100 barrels Choice New River Mullets.
100 barrels Choice Molasses.
200 bags Coffee.
200 boxes Tobacco.
200 boxes Lye.

Lots of other goods for sale at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,

ja 22 tf 12 Market street.

HOMICIDE IN ROBESON.

Murderous Attack by a Drunken Negro on the A. C. L. Agent at Rennert.

[Special Star Telegram.]

ELROD, N. C., February 1.—At Rennert, Robeson county, N. C., to-day, a drunken negro attacked Mr. R. S. Dixon, Atlantic Coast Line agent, in his office. The negro was dangerously drunk and armed with a heavy piece of iron, threatening Mr. Dixon, who shot him. The negro was killed instantly. Mr. Dixon did not leave his office after the shooting occurred, but has since gone to Lumberton to surrender to the sheriff.

Bob Fitzsimmons declares there is no truth in reports that McCoy has challenged him, and that if the "Kid" does fight him, he must wait until he (Fitzsimmons) has first taken care of both Sharkey and Jeffries.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

H. Hauser, the Swiss Watch-maker, has removed to 813 Front street, Wilmington, N. C. feb 1 2t

Having completed a course at the National Dramatic Conservatory of New York city, I am now prepared to start a class in Delsarte and Elocution. Can be interviewed at 507 Dock street, 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. Miss Hattie Taylor. ja 31 1w

Wanted—500 bushels select Yam Potatoes on consignment. Also, other country produce, to which prompt attention will be given. Love & Flynn, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Water street. ja 28 tf

For Rent—Good office apartments in the Y. M. C. A. building fronting Grace street; rooms formerly occupied by the C. F. T. Company. Apply to Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. ja 26 tf

Bird Dog For Sale—Inquire at this office. ja 24 tf

M. C. Benson—The well known Produce Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street. Solicits consignments of all classes Produce. Beef Cattle a specialty ja 22 tf

Subscribe Now—The tenth Series in the Clarendon Saving and Loan Association will open Saturday, January 7th, 1899. Subscription to same can now be made by applying to S. P. Collier, Secretary, 17 Princess street. D. C. Love President. su de 11 tf

New Business—Having purchased the Grocery stock of the late firm of J. L. Croom & Co., I will continue the Grocery and Commission Business at the same stand, No. 12 Grace street, between Mulberry and Water. Consignments solicited. Goods sold for cash only. B. F. Boykin. ja 11 tf

Photographs—If you want up-to-date Photographs in style and finish, call on U. C Ellis. 114 Market street. ja 4 tf

Country Produce of every kind at lowest prices. Choice Sausage, Pork Sausage, dressed and live Poultry. Country shipments solicited. P. H. Smith, Bell 'Phone 388, 314 Campbell street. de 23 tf

Camera For Sale—A "Vive" Camera and complete outfit for sale at a reasonable price. Takes picture 4¼x4¼. May be seen at the STAR office. de 23 tf

Just Arrived—400 bunches fine Bananas, 25 barrels Jamaica Oranges. For sale cheap by A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. no 15 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Consign Your Chickens Eggs, Pork, Beef Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Onions, field Peas, Peanuts, Corn, Bacon, Butter, or anything else you may have in the produce line to B. B. Moore, for prompt returns. No. 5 Dock street, Wilmington, N. C. oc 30 tf

Chickens, Eggs and all kinds of Country Produce. See L. Tate Bowden when you want the nicest and freshest in the produce line at the very lowest possible prices. No. 6 Princess street. oc 27 tf

Pratt's Food, Magic Food, Condition Powders, Hay, Grain, and all kinds of mixed feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Inter-State 'Phone No. 92, Bell 'Phone No. 92. au 19 tf

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets, or for wrapping paper. oct 2 tf

New Spring Goods

ARE ALREADY ON EXHIBITION AT

Johnson & Fore's Store.

SUCH AS

Embroideries, White Goods, Ribbons and Laces.

THEY ARE ALSO SHOWING A BEAUTIFUL SELECT ON OF WASH FABRICS. MANY THINGS ENTIRELY NEW THIS SEASON.

Be sure to examine

THEIR STOCK OF

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

ja 24 tf

Christmas is Over

Our Oranges all Gone,

and we thank you for the trade given us.

We are here to do business, and ask your patronage.

Our Motto is to Please.

McNAIR & PEARSALL.

ja 8 tf

At Night!

You can't get a Doctor every time you want him, and some times you can't get in a Drug Store. So save yourselves all this bother and worry and purchase to-day a bottle of

Pyxis Croup Remedy, 35 cts.

Most drug stores keep it.

James D. Nutt, Proprietor.

de 17 tf

OWEN F. LOVE & CO.,

114 North Front St.,

Dealers in

HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, TINWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

PLUMBING,

TIN AND METAL WORKERS.

de 31 tf

A. D. BROWN Is DAILY Receiving NEW GOODS.

MONDAY MORNING we will place on sale a full line of NEW WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES, and will here make mention of some of them.

Welts, Lawn Checks, Soft Finished Nainsook, Mull Checks, French Nainsook, Linen Cambric, Dimity, Persian Lawn and Tuckings. The line of Embroideries is the largest, newest and most exquisite patterns.

Silks and Satins. Checked and Plaid Taffetas, Solid Taffetas, Armures, Peau De Sole, Satin Duchess and White Polka Dot Taffeta.

JAPANESE DRAPERIES AND RUGS.

Something entirely new in this line, such as Jutes and Crapes.

NEW IMPORTATION OF MATTINGS.

Just received 50 Rolls and 100 more to arrive. They are the latest importation and Designs. All small patterns and beautiful colorings.

LACE CURTAINS AND SHADES.

By rail Monday, we will receive some handsome Lace Curtains in Irish Point and Brussels effect. Shades, all sizes and prices.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

A. D. BROWN.

ja 29 tf

Morris Bear & Bros.,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods,

Notions, &c.

119 PRINCESS STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock and get our prices before placing their orders for

SPRING GOODS.

ja 5 tf

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHING AND CARPETS.

Beginning February 1st.

Read Circulars for Prices.

Bargains in Every Department.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

FOURTH STREET BRIDGE.

ja 29 tf

The Long and Short

OF IT. WHEN IT COMES TO FITTING A MAN, THERE ARE NO TWO MEN ALIKE IN FORM. THEREFORE AN ARTIST IS NECESSARY. WE CAN PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS TASTE IN QUALITY, STYLE, FIT, WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL, AND GIVE STYLE TO THE POOREST FORM.

IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST TO SEE OUR LINE OF SUITING AND TROUSERING BEFORE BUYING.

OUR LINE OF FURNISHING GOODS IS STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE.

M. H. CURRAN,

ja 15 tf 107 Princess street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE NOLAN COTTAGE AT Carolina Beach, with one acre of ground. This is a good chance for any one desiring a pleasant home and to raise truck for Summer residents on the Beach. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent. ja 8 tf

DWELLING FOR RENT.

HOUSE on northeast corner Tenth and Princess streets, four rooms and kitchen. Everything in good order. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent. de 18 tf